THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Campaign Subscribers.

During the campaign the PRESS has been weekly sent to a large number of citizens of this county, and we hope they have appreciated and enjoyed reading the same. This issue closes our contract to supply the same, and we trust we may have the pleasure of placing the names of many of the campaign readers permanently upon our list. Send us $1.50 and enjoy reading the PRESS during the long winter evenings. We shall strive to make our paper more entertaining than ever. Send in your names at once and thereby not miss a number.

A vote for the straight Rebublican ticket is a vote to continue prosperity.

Vote for a Republican State Legislature which will elect a Republican to the United States Senate.

Republicans must not forget, in their enthusiasm for the national ticket, to look out for the candidate in Congress.

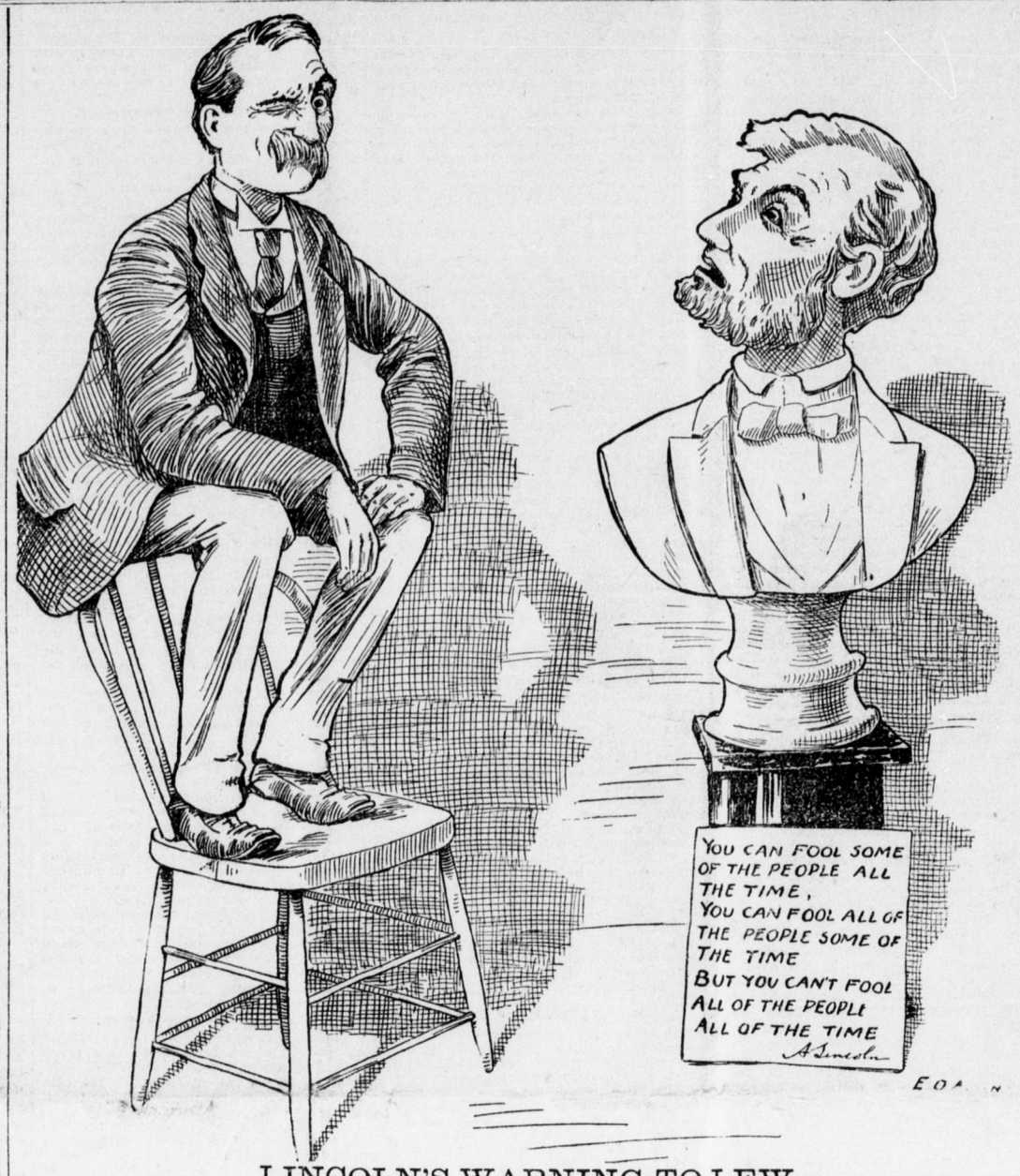
Any conscientious Republican who contemplates voting for the democratic Assemblyman, to be consistent should vote for Bryan.

The Democrats reproach the Republicans for obeying the orders of bosses and voting as the bosses direct, but they will search the record of our party in vain to find a case in which a Republican leader ever dared to ask his party to send a Democrat to Congress. The boss assumptions of the Democratic Congressional Convention of this district in ordering that party to vote for Emery for Congress is bossism in the superlative degree.

The Emeryites have already beaten themselves. The dirty, low down campaign of villification carried on by their speakers and newspapers would be resented in any respectable community. Emery and his fool friends are making votes for Sibley every time they open their mouths. Let the good work go on. Sibley is going up through tribulation, but he will get there with a majority which will add a smile to Lincoln's statue in the Capitol.—Bradford Era.

Mr. Emery says that he fears he will be defeated by the wholesale bribery of the voters of the district. He does not tell the truth. What he fears is that he cannot be elected by bribery of the voters of the district, no matter how great may be the harvest of boodle gathered by his 3,000 begging circulars. His statement is evidence that he realizes what every observant man in the district knows, that he is beaten now without hope of recovery. Everything points to Sibley's election by at least 5,000 majority.

If Emery should be elected, in what way would any wrong complained of be righted? When a man wants to go to any particular place he ought to be sure that he is on the right road. When his toes get tramped upon in a crowd he ought to be sure he hits the right fellow. When he is sick and wants medicine he should not get the bottle in the dark, or the medicine may be worse than the sickness. The Republican who thinks he must vote against Sibley ought to ask what good he will accomplish by it. Revenge is not a patriotic sentiment, and the man who turns his ballot into an instrument of vengeance does not understand the proper use of it. No man in the 27th district will ever have cause to reproach himself for having voted the straight Republican ticket.


YOU CAN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME,
YOU CAN FOOL ALL OF THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME
BUT YOU CAN'T FOOL ALL OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME
A Lincoln

LINCOLN'S WARNING TO LEW.

Sudden Death.

Burton Easterbrooks, aged 32 years, died at the residence of his mother in Emporium, Tuesday morning. Deceased has been sick for some time with typhoid fever, contracting the disease in the bark-woods of Elk county. His death was a great surprise to his friends, who supposed he was improving. "Bert", as he is known by our people, was a quiet, unasuming young man and industrious. He was a member in good standing of Emporium Lodge, No. 984, I. O. O. F., and has always been an active and faithful member. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 p. m. at the Baptist Church, Rev. O. S. Metzler officiating.

The family of the deceased have been sorely afflicted in the loss of this excellent son and brother, and they have the sympathy of our citizens.

Obituary.

ELIZA B. DODGE.

Mrs. Eliza B. Dodge departed this life Saturday, Oct. 20th, 1900.

She was born in Orange county, Vermont, March 9th, 1820, making her age at the time of her death 80 years and seven months. She had been in poor health since early spring, being confined to her bed through all the warm weather, and many times seemingly at the point of death. But after the cooler weather of fall, she rallied so that for several weeks she had been about the house, and for the few days immediately preceeding her death, had seemed to be as well as any time for years. About an hour before her death she called her son and asked for some medicine, saying she was finding it difficult to breathe at the same time remarking that her end was drawing near, and so it proved.

Mrs. Dodge was the mother of five children, four of whom survive her. She also leaves three sisters and one brother.

The funeral services were held Tuesday, Oct. 23d, and interment was made in the Rich Valley cemetery.

JAMES WELSH.

James Welsh, aged 81 years, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Wesley Burfield, on Thursday, October 25th, 1900. The funeral took place from St. Mark's Church on Sunday at 2 p. m. Deceased leaves two daughters and five sons, all grown to womanhood and manhood—his wife having died many years ago. Mr. Welsh, as long as he had the strength, was active and industrious—a marked trait of his whole life.

Thaddeus F. Moore.

The Republican candidate for Member of Assembly has made a clean canvass of the county for the election and has been cordially received by the people. His election is now conceded by the people, especially those having any experience in politics. If elected, which he certainly will be, he is fitted by business experience to represent the whole people. Republicans! you have a candidate equal, in every way, to his opponent and he is entitled to your solid support. Vote for him.

Ring Master Taggart.

Hon. L. Taggart in answer to a half column reply to an attack made upon the editor of this journal consumed about two or three columns in last week's Indepentent to say, among other things we charged, that our assertion that he has not been a Republican in twenty years was true, according to his own story. Mr. Taggart no doubt in his despair will be happy (?) when the honest voters register their verdict on the 6th of November, but it will not be Lincoln (?) Lew that will represent this Congressional district in Congress. Our space is too valuable at this time to devote a column or two to answer the silly stuff that he inflicted upon the readers of the Independent last week. If Mr. Taggart is happy we are glad of it.

That First Fork Letter.

Evidently the Independent don't like the intimation made by the First Fork correspondent of the PRESS that some one of the candidates shipped beer to the voters on the First Fork. The article in the PRESS did not use names. The editor of this journal personally "boiled down" the article and does not allow personalities to appear in the PRESS. We have treated all the candidates fairly and have just as much regard, and possibly more than the editor of the Independent ever had, for either Mr. Blumle or Mr. Moore.

Supper and Reception.

The annual supper and reception under the auspices of the ladies of St. Mark's Church, will be held in the opera house, Monday evening, Nov. 5. The supper which will embrace the substantial and delicacies of the season will be from 5 p. m. until all are served. Supper 25 cents. All are cordially invited.

Driftwood.

"Above the Clouds," a beautiful and popular drama will appear at the Driftwood opera house Nov. 3d. The citizens of that town will not be disappointed by giving this drama a full house.

Beware of Rhoorbacks.

It is understood that a desparate gang of heelers who are opposed to Mr. Sibley, recognizing the overwhelming defeat that is staring them in the face, are engaged in the concoction of monstrous stories to be sprung upon the innocent voters at the very close of the contest, thereby affording no time for denial to be made. Bear in mind this fact, however: Mr. Sibley in his long life has never committed any act which should require an apology from any friend; neither is he doing so now. These lies are concocted by the owners of the "smut-mills" and are for the purpose of deception only.

Beware of the work of the campaign liar! He will spring cock-and-bull stories during the last three or four days before the election. It is well understood that a coterie of political tricksters are engaged in the preparation of a parcel of villainous matters to dump upon an unsuspecting public too late for the falsehood of the chargos to be shown. This will be strictly in keeping with all the balance of the Emery campaign.

Beware of the Emery campaign liar! He is abroad in the land.

Notes and News.

"Half the girls you meet are either pretty or clever. The other half are ones who would make good wives." So says that N. Y. Press Bachelor.

There may be lots of insincerity in world, but the knowledge of it should make us thankful for the friends into whose eyes we can look and feel sure of their loyalty.—Ex.

W. F. Lloyd and family have rented the J. F. Parson's dwelling in Middle ward, recently vacated by Prof. Stauffer. They will take up their residence there immediately after election.

Sheriff Swope, Deputy Hemphill and F. S. Coppersmith last Thursday conveyed two prisoners to Allegheny penitentiary—Fred Grodavant and Michael Scollar, both for robbery, each receiving two years.

Mr. Sibley's platform is very simple. Once a Democrat, he realized his error and joined the party which made him wealthier than he was before. Personally he was made wealthier than he was before because the rest of the American people prospered with him, and—well, the other reasons will count as reasons by-and-by. Meanwhile he is willing to meet his opponent on the stump, and his opponent is not willing to meet him. Under which flag would men of courage prefer to serve?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Political Pebbles.

Hon. Charles W. Stone refused to preside at the Emery meeting in Warren on Monday night because it was a Democratic gathering, and yet he is going to stump the district for Emery. Very consistent, to say the least.—Franklin News.

Ex-Congressman Stone's flop to Emery is a clear case of sour grapes. When a citizen changes his politics from conviction he has our admiration, but when he deserts the flag when it ceases to wave over his rewards, he becomes an object of pity.—Pittsburg Com. Gazette.

Ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone has taken the stump in Warren county in behalf of Mr. Emery. This we presume is Mr. Stone's way of repaying the Republican party for the twenty-seven years that it permitted him to hold fat offices under its auspices. Stone is ungrateful, but there is some satisfaction in the thought that it is political suicide he is committing. The Warren Mail says the only effect of Mr. Stone's treachery will be to cause Republicans to work all the harder for their candidate.—Titusville Herald.

It is exceedingly painful to the many friends of Hon. C. W. Stone in this Congressional district, to see him take the stump in support of Lewis Emery, Jr., for Congress. The Republisans all over the district, with very few exceptions, who gave him their earnest support two years ago, are now supporting Mr. Sibley. No man knows better than Mr. Stone that Mr. Emery is not a fit man to send to Congress. He knows that Emery could not be depended upon to support Republican measures and his election would be heralded all over the United States as a Democratic gain. How can Mr. Stone, who has received so many honors from the Republican party for the past thirty years, take so fatal a step at this time?—Kane Republican.

Hon. C. W. Stone's revolt shows how grateful he is to the Republican party for having kept him in office for about 27 years. Because he is not a candidate now, or because a brother of his was not nominated by the Republicans, he will join hands with the Democrats in an effort to bring defeat upon the party that has served his ambitious personal purposes. C. W. Stone sets himself up as an authority on the subject and declares that Sibley's nomination was irregular. For a wise statesman, such as Stone was formerly reputed to be, he is making a queer spectacle of himself.—Bradford Era.

C. W. Stone has already delivered himself of a set speech devoted in the main to a petty criticism of Mr. Sibley's course in the present Congress. It is filled full of suggestions of "sour grapes," and reveals the Warren man as a snarler, growler and kicker of the first order. Mr. Stone is generally regardad as a man of culture, refinement and respectability, and such mean and contemptible fault-finding with Mr. Sibley's course was hardly to have been expected from him. It shows too that the people of this district who were inclined to consider him a first class statesman had totally mistaken his calibre.—Oil City Derrick.

The plea of ex-Congressman Stone in his Corydon address in apologizing for his opposition to Mr. Sibley is like the London shoemaker's plan to make the foot fit the boot. Stone's plea is plainly a manufactured one to fit the case. It lamentably fails, however, to fit the facts. What is the supreme test of a candidate's party standing? Samuel J. Tilden once said: "The regular certificate of a Democratic nominating convention makes a nominee a Democrat, no matter what individual voters may think about it." Party men of all shades of opinion have accepted the Tilden declaration as political law. Mr. Sibley is just as much the Republican party nominee to-day as C. W. Stone was two years ago. Nobody can well gainsay this, and yet in the face of this fact Mr. Stone, to atone for his party treason, has the hardihood to put his individual opinion above the accepted law of party politics and the certificate of a regular nominating convention. Mr. Stone's arraignment of Mr. Sibley's politics in the past is met by the fact that Mr. Sibley has openly joined the Republican party and given his reasons therefor. Mr. Stone on the other hand, while pretending to be a Republican, is supporting a Democratic combination, which, if successful, would overthrow the Republican organization. Mr. Stone knows this perfectly well, and in a short time the voters of the district will know it, and when known Mr. Stone's chances of cajoling Republicans into the Democratic camp will be very slim.—Pittsburg Com. Gazette.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)

FRIDAY, Rain.
SATURDAY, Cloudy and unsettled weather and probably rain.
SUNDAY, Fair.

That Emery Meeting.

The Emery meeting at the opera house last Tuesday evening was well attended and a cordial reception tendered Hon. C. W. Stone and Capt. E. R. Mayo, who addressed those in attendance on "Quay" and "Sibley." W. H. Howard presided, as usual, but he cut his address short, having covered the entire political field in his former effort. Hon. C. W. Stone, for whom we have the greatest respect, personally, has made a great mistake and his friends in this county, who have always supported and voted for him in the past, regret to see him make this awful blunder. As far as we are able to learn we do not believe the meeting changed the opinion of one voter.

Drinking of Water.

When it is considered that the body is made up largely of water it can readily be understood how important to health is a constant supply of this fluid. Many people have a notion that the drinking of water in any amount beyond that actually necessary to quench thirst is injurious, and acting on that belief they endeavor to drink as little as possible. The notion, however, is wide of the truth. Drinking freely of pure water is a most efficacious means not only of preserving health, but often of restoring health when failing.

All the tissues of the body need water, and water in abundance is necessary also for the proper performance of every vital function. Cleanliness of the tissues within the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin, and water tends to insure the one as truly as it does the other. It dissolves the waste material, which would otherwise collect in the body, and removes it in the various excretions.

The waste materials are often actual poisons, and many a headache, many rheumatic pains and aches, many sleepless nights and listless days, and many attacks of the "blues" are due solely to the circulation of the blood or deposit in the tissues of these waste materials which cannot be got rid of because of an insufficient supply of water.

Water is accused of making fat, and people with a tendency to corpulence avoid it for that reason. But this is not strictly true. It does undoubtedly often increase the weight, but it does so because it improves the digestion and, therefore, more of the food eaten is utilized and turned into fat and flesh. But excessive fat, what we call corpulence, is not a sign of health, but of faulty digestion and assimmilation, and systematic water-drinking is often employed as a means of reducing the superfluous fat—which it sometimes does with astonishing rapidity.

It is impossible to recount in a few words all the benefits which may result from the taking of pure water in sufficient quantity.— Youths' Companion.

Mrs. Segner of this place was married to a Mr. Evans, of Curwensville, this morning. The ceremony was performed by Rev O. S. Metzler of M. E. church, at the residence of Mr. W. D. White, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was served. The couple departed on 10:25 train for the above named place where they will reside.

Vote for your Republican Congressman so as to sustain the President in his policies for good government.

A vote against Thaddeus F. Moore, the Republican candidate for Member of Assembly, is a vote to elect a free-silver, free-trade candidate to the United States Senate.

Emery says that Sibley holds a Democratic commission as Congressman and wants to go back as a Republican. How about the man who wants to go as a Republican and a Democrat both for the same term? Emery's portrait is with McKinley on one banner and with Bryan on another.

When C. W. Stone votes against Sibley this year, he commits the same offense of which he accused the Republicans who voted for Sibley two years ago. It is no offense in him now, it was no offence in them then. The Republicans, from Mr. Stone down, who vote for Emery this year forever seal their lips against the right to reproach any Republican who voted for Sibley in 1898.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A New Jersey man who is said to be half-witted fired a shotgun loaded with tacks at a party that was trying to do the charivari act. He may be half-witted, but the evidence is all the other way. The people who carried away the tacks would seem to be the foolish ones.

Western capitalists propose to tunnel the great continental divide 80 miles west of Denver and operate an electric road through it. The tunnel will be 1½ miles long, and will be built to facilitate mining operations It takes more than a mountain range to baffle the Yankee engineer.

Economic statisticians say the productive energy of each inhabitant of the United States is 1,940 foot-tons daily, while the European has only 990 foot-tons. In the international game of commercial football it is not strange that this country is so effectively kicking the pigskin at present.

The introduction of trolley roads has not seriously disturbed the business of steam roads, as was predicted. Trolley lines are especially numerous in Connecticut and the Hartford Courant makes a study of their workings. It finds by an analysis of official reports that while the trolley relieves the steam roads of some local travel it adds to the growth of cities and towns and largely increases the freight traffic.

The old custom in the English parliament of members wearing their hats dates from 1199. John, earl of Ulster, was chosen as the English champion to settle the difficulty about the duchy of Northumberland by single combat, and when he appeared on the field his opponent fled. As a reward King John granted his request to remain "covered in the presence of your majesty and all other sovereigns of this realm."

Judge Robinson, of Raleigh, N. C., apparently thinks that clergymen have in their own hands the power to keep order during divine service. There have been some hints of unseemly doings in one of the churches there, and his honor in charging the jury said: "Be careful how you indict men for disturbing religious worship. If the preacher is the sort of fellow he ought to be people will be paying too close attention to him to disturb anybody."

Three years ago John Harris, a prisoner in the county jail in Chicago was carried out of prison dying of consumption. He had been convicted of murder and sentenced to serve for life, but when his health failed he was allowed to return to his home in California to die. Harris improved in health, joined the rush to Cape Nome, and now it turns out that he is worth $500,000 and is known as "The King of Cape Nome." The stories that come down from the frozen north would fill many an interesting book.

Hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian islands never take a drink of water. The ranges are on the upper altitudes of the mountains, where the cattle run wild from the time they are born until they are sent to the slaughter house. Except possibly two or three months in the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle range, but everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass known by the native name of maninia. This is both food and drink.

A new method has been discovered whereby balloonists may communicate while at an altitude of over 6,000 feet with those on the ground. The method consists of a huge drum placed some 50 feet below the car which is beaten by electricity. The dots and dashes of the Morse telegraphic code have been adopted with complete success. This will prove a great advantage in warfare. Hitherto balloonists have been limited to an ascension of 1,000 to 1,500 feet on account of their telegraphic wires, and have thus been unable to escape the range of fire.

Uncle Sam has a regular contributor to the general fund of the government. Promptly the first week of every quarter a check for $75 is received at the treasury department, with a request that it be placed in the miscellaneous fund of the treasury, from which it can only be withdrawn by a special act of congress. The money is from a veteran of the civil war. He is an employe of the Philadelphia mint. He explained in his letter that as long as the government employed him at a good salary he would not accept the pension.

OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

President Eliot, of Harvard, Supports Republican Ticket.

Personal and Political Histories of Candidates Make Them Preferable—Deplores Actions of Democrats.

President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, contributes to the Outlook for October 20 an academic article on "Political Principles and Tendencies," in which he supports the republican national ticket. He says he regards the election next month not "as a supreme crisis, like the second election of Lincoln, but only one indispensable act in a long drama." Dr. Eliot takes the hopeful view. He points out that "the American people have long had a characteristic political and social enthusiasm. Their two steady, passionate sentiments are for the security, prosperity and honor of the republic, and for the spread among the white races of free institutions and of the good social conditions which grow out of them."

Sentiments of Americans.

At the outset Dr. Eliot says that it seems to him "those men and those parties that suppose the American people likely to be permanently guided in their political action by any sordid commercialism or other form of national selfishness are grievously mistaken. Some party managers and all mercenary voters are governed by mean motives, but the mass of the people is never much influenced by pecuniary consideration in politics.

"The American people have long had a characteristic political and social enthusiasm. Their two steady, passionate sentiments are for the security, prosperity and honor of the republic, and for the spread among the white races of free institutions and of the good social conditions which grow out of them. Whenever the people of the United States are to be called on for great exertions and sacrifices they have first to be persuaded that such exertions and sacrifices will contribute to one or other of these two causes which they have at heart. The various policies, whether domestic or foreign, of political parties should always be considered with reference to these fundamental national passions and sentiments."

Puts Sound Currency First.

He then takes up the three principal subjects in regard to the domestic policies which have engaged public attention during the last 35 years, and puts first the establishment of the gold standard and sound banking system, regarding which he says:

"The important gains which have lately been made on this subject are due to a majority of the republican party and a minority of the democratic; but at this moment the great cause of sound currency is particularly defended by the republican party alone."

The second fundamental topic of political discussion, in Mr. Eliot's opinion, "is a public service based on merit only." The most competent statesmen of both parties have promoted this reform, "but the mass of neither party is as yet to be trusted with it." He asks how this reform can be promoted at the present moment, and replies:

"The personal and political history of the candidates of the republican party should cause them to be preferred on this issue to the candidates of the democratic-populist party; for of the two candidates nominated by the latter party, one is a notorious spoilsman, and the other, being a civilian without military experience, accepted a colonelcy in time of war. That act speaks louder than orations. Moreover, recent experience shows that neither party can as yet be trusted to forego a spoils debauch at a complete change of the national administration."

Believes in Reciprocity.

The third important subject of political debate during the last 30 years has been the protective tariff, and Dr. Eliot inquires which of the two parties is likely, on the whole, to be able to adopt legislation tending toward freer trade. He thus answers his question:

"Since the democratic party has absolutely thrown away the low tariff position, which such leaders as Cleveland, Carlisle, Wilson and Russell won for it, the reciprocity doctrine of the republican party seems to afford the best immediate opportunity for liberal legislation, although it must be confessed that progress toward world-wide trade is more likely to come through the logic of events than through legislation—that is, through the increasing superiority of American industries and the manifest insufficiency of the home market.

"Against this chance of improving commercial and industrial conditions in reciprocity treaties must be set the strange subserviency of the republican party leaders to small groups of capitalists, who, having made great sums of money by means of high tariff legislation, are willing to make large contributions to republican campaign expenses in the expectation of preserving their special privileges. The 'machine' or 'boss' is, however, much the same corrupt and corrupting agency in both parties, Messrs. Quay and Platt being well matched by Messrs. Gorman and Croker."

Deplores Attacks on Judges.

Another "portentous" subject which has attracted much attention since 1893, he says, is the frequent outbreak of popular disorder and violence in various parts of the country, conspicuously the Chicago railroad strike of 1894, in which local mob rule was suppressed by the democratic national executive and the United States courts, with the approval of both political parties. Dr. Eliot concludes his discussion of this matter by saying:

"The striking thing about many recent outbreaks of mob violence has been that they have not been effectively dealt with by any public authority, national or local, republican or democrat. This alarming phenomenon is probably due in some measure to the absence in many parts of the country of an effective public force. Indeed, unlike European countries, the rural districts of the United States in general have no well-organized and trustworthy police, constabulary or militia. Hence the impunity with which trains are held up, country banks and railroad stations are robbed, and numerous crimes of violence are committed in secluded places on private properties and persons. Even in large cities race riots and strikes, accompanied by prolonged violence, have repeatedly taken place.

"In this state of affairs any attack on the independence of the judiciary is much to be deprecated. Such an attack is made for the second time in the platform of the democratic-populist party."

As to Foreign Policies.

Turning his attention to foreign policy, President Eliot says:

"Whenever a powerful nation goes to war no man can tell what the real issues are to be. The war for Cuba was no exception in this respect. It had inevitable consequences, which no mortal could have foreseen, and the gravest of these consequences are that the country is already committed beyond immediate recall to the maintenance of a large navy and a considerable army, and that it is involved in the struggles of the nations of Europe for new territory, influence and trade in the far east. Under these circumstances the patriotic citizen has to consider this fall whether the public interests are to be better advanced by maintaining in power the present administration, with all its shortcomings, or by providing a wholly untried one.

"In regard to foreign policy," Dr. Eliot continues, "it is not easy to state any material difference between the declared policies of the two great parties. President McKinley and Mr. Bryan use different phrases in describing their foreign policies; but when it came to action, in all probability their policies would be much alike."

He criticises the course of the administration in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, saying:

"President McKinley, in his unwonted function of sovereign and arbitrary ruler, committed a lamentable error in the tone of his proclamation to the Filipinos of December, 1898, and thereby involved his country in a cruel war—or rather a long series of military executions—with a semi-civilized but liberty-loving people who fought by our side against the Spaniards, and who ought to have been invariably addressed with the utmost consideration, not as purchased subjects or conquered foes, but as comrades and friends.

"His administration is responsible for gross delinquencies of public officers in Cuba, and for a less than generous treatment of the people of Porto Rico. It has also succumbed deplorably to a temptation which always besets rulers in time of war—the temptation to keep from the people the knowledge, not only of future plans, but of past events and of documentary evidence relating thereto. This is one of the worst incompatibilities between war and public liberty. It may be wholesome, under temporary excitements, to bear in mind that our free institutions have been two centuries and a half in attaining the present imperfect development, and that it will doubtless take as long to perfect them. It is almost the universal American belief that they are not destined to be destroyed."

Sees Danger in a Change.

On the other hand, he says:

"The patriotic citizen may well hesitate to contribute by vote or influence to a complete change of administration. President McKinley is now surrounded by cabinet officers of capacity and experience, and he has put good men at the head of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, while in case of a change in the presidency nobody can tell to what sort of persons the great offices of the government would be intrusted.

"It must be confessed that a peace-loving citizen, who would like to see his country keep her breath to cool her own hot porridge, cannot but be much at a loss how to select his immediate political associations. The republican administration, supported by a republican majority in congress, has, as a matter of fact, been fighting in foreign parts for two years and a half; the last democratic administration took a very imperious tone with Great Britain in an insignificant dispute about an unidentified portion of the boundary of Venezuela, and the actual democratic ticket, in spite of Mr. Bryan's definition of the paramount issue, is supported by eminent advocates of American participation in all the great contentions of the wide world.

"The war-hating citizen, who clings to a domestic definition of his country's business, is further embarrassed by the reflection that some wiespreading and pregnant benefits have already resulted from United States expansion in the West and East Indies—incontestably in Cuba, and probably in Porto Rico, the Philippines and China."

BRYAN SCORED BY A FRIEND.

A Nebraska Democrat Leaves the Party and Denounces the Candidate.

Matthew J. Gering, of Plattsmouth, Neb., the brilliant orator, democratic leader, and personal friend of W. J. Bryan, on October 20 left the democratic party. His change has created a big sensation. On the subject he says:

"I stumped the state for the party in 1896 and 1898, when I felt that it was no longer the democratic party; that it was wandering far from the teachings of Tilden and Jefferson. I have stayed with democracy for four years simply through my love of it, in the hope that it would come back to its old principles. Now, when it takes a direct stand against the government, I will support the statesmen and patriots who are at the nation's head.

"Bryan is going about the country a Robespiere and Danton rolled into one. He is using his oratory and magnetism to stir up discord between employer and workmen. He has such a grasp on the hearts of the people that clergymen and courtesan alike will throw their dollars into his campaign fund. But that is not statesmanship.

"McKinley is a pure-minded leader. He does not rant about his patriotism in public; it is something which he cherishes in his heart. Bryan flourishes his patriotism; he appeals to men's passions; he is developing into the most colossal demagogue of the age. He is urging men to oppose the government; he is pretending to them that the white house is a rendezvous of traitors. There is no such thing as militarism in America, and never can be. Every soldier in the United States army is a volunteer; no man can be pressed into the service under the army code. And if 100,000 troops maintained when outside hostilities exist are a menace to the nation, so also would 25,000 be a menace; there is no line of demarkation.

"Jefferson, the founder of democracy, did exactly what President McKinley is doing to-day. It was Dix who said: 'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot,' and it is Bryan who says: 'If any Filipino shoots an American soldier, haul down the American flag.'"

Democrats Passed the Army Bill.

In all his speeches Mr. Bryan takes care to refer to the "dangers of militarism" and to talk of "a large standing army." He has repeatedly asserted that the president and the republican congress increased the army to 100,000 men "when no arm was raised against the nation anywhere in the world." In view of these assertions, Senator Scott, of West Virginia, recently took occasion to investigate the records at Washington in regard to the passage of the bill of February, 1899, which temporarily increased the army to its present size. The facts which he recalls shows how utterly unfounded and insincere are Bryan's attempts to make people believe that the increase is a permanent one and due entirely to the republican party—Chicago Tribune.

BRYAN IS A BOXER.

That Is What Don M. Dickinson Calls Nebraskan.

Postmaster General Under Cleveland, an "American" Democrat, Comes Out Strongly Against the Popocrat Candidate.

A Washington special of October 22 announces that the following letter has been written by Don M. Dickinson, who was postmaster general in the first cabinet of President Cleveland, to a gentleman in that city:

"Dear Sir: Since the adoption of the Kansas City platform and his nomination I have never entertained a thought of voting for Mr. Bryan.

"I confess, however, that, in common with very many democrats, I hoped for a time that I might, with a clear conscience, stay away from the polls. But Mr. Bryan's speeches, particularly his later ones, have destroyed that illusion and convinced me that I must vote at the coming election.

"I criticise no man of different views who can reconcile himself to the other course, but as for me, with the light I have, I am forced to the conviction that I would be a recreant American, false to my country and false to my party as well, if I should take to the woods.

An American Democrat.

"I am a democrat on all the fundamental issues on which our party joined battle in the past with the republicans, the whigs and the federalists—a democrat without the prefix 'gold,' because my party has been the party of sound finance from Jefferson to Cleveland.

"I could not be a republican if I would, and I say the creed of democracy with all my old-time sincerity and faith.

"But I recognize scarcely a vestige of democratic principle in either the Chicago or Kansas City platforms. The organization is in the hands of the populists, and by these the livery of true democracy has been stolen in which to serve all the devils that make for social disorder.

"Mr. Bryan is preaching the gospel of hate. Voicing that, he appeals to the envious, the discontented, the improvident, the incompetent and unworthy idle.

Calls Bryan a Boxer.

"The words of the Prophet Samuel were aptly quoted in Gen. Bragg's speech the other day as applying to Mr. Bryan and his following:

"'And everyone that was in distress, and everyone that was in debt, and everyone that was discontented gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them.'

"But worse still, he endeavors to set friend against friend, neighbor against neighbor, family against family, section against section and nation against nation.

"He makes the always dangerous appeal to the evil in human nature.

"His postulates are Boxer and his propaganda is Boxer.

"He speaks no encouragement to the unsuccessful, but tells him to lay the blame at the door of his more fortunate neighbor, and that his sole remedy is to attack him.

Has No Word of Hope.

"He invariably speaks of creditors as 'merciless creditors,' and to the debtor he teaches that his friend who has loaned him money or trusted him is his enemy.

"When a man fails and becomes despondent he does not seek to inspire him with the American spirit of perseverance; he does not appeal to him to be up and doing and to try again, but he tells him to stop trying, and that the remedy is to pull down the more successful.

"Where is the intelligent citizen who believes in his heart that his republican neighbors are not as good Americans and as good patriots as himself? And yet, in connection with his making a charge that the republicans demanded a larger army (an increase, by the way, that was voted for by the Bryan men of the senate and carried in the house with a minority vote of but 35), he has repeatedly said in his public speeches as he said at Indianapolis:

"'Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to be cured by remedial legislation!'

Teacher of Treason.

"This from a candidate for the presidency of the United States, using all the power of his eloquence to carry conviction, especially to our foreign-born workingmen, whose votes he solicits!

"What intelligent citizen loving his country, with a stake in home, in family or in property, however great his sympathy for the unhappy Boers, would, if he could, have had his government aggressively interfere for their protection at the risk of war with Great Britain?

"We seek no more wars. We want the friendship of all nations. But now, as ever, we stand 'at peace but ready to battle' with any of them for the integrity of our territory, the honor of our flag and the protection of Americans everywhere. Who believes that a man that seriously attacks that policy is a safe man to trust with power in this country?

"Imperialism? The theory of our government, fixed in organic law, cannot be changed in form or in substance unless our congress, with its house fresh from the people, and the supreme court of the United States are parties with the executive to the treasonable conspiracy.

"With a written constitution, the unique feature of our system of government and its sheet anchor is that great court at Washington, removed by the law of its establishment from partisan conflicts and from the influence of popular clamor, whose chief and exclusive function is to construe that constitution and its distribution of powers, and which can say to the congress: 'Thus far and no farther,' and to the chief executive: 'Thus far and no farther.'

"This talk about 'despotism' and 'despots' and 'airs of eastern potentates,' the exercise of 'royal powers,' 'governing without the consent of the governed,' 'King George III,' and the like, is not at all new in respect of the government of unorganized territories of the United States.

"All these phrases and epithets were used and applied to Jefferson and his administration of the newly acquired Louisiana purchase under the bill signed by him and drawn by Madison.

Old Cry Is Familiar.

"The same is practically true of Florida, when, following the Jefferson precedent, its government was debated. An amendment providing that all the principles of the constitution be 'declared to be applicable to the said territory as paramount acts' was voted down. Webster indorsed the same theory as to Florida in 1828.

"But these populists and Boxers set up a sort of joss and then desecrate our calendar by labeling it St. Jefferson.

"The Philippine question is a problem to be solved by the congress so far as the whole territory is concerned. It may be determined to withdraw the flag, as in Cuba.

"But in no place on earth must that flag be hauled down under fire.

"On the finance question, two or three respected friends use this logic substantially:

Wedded to Free Silver.

"'It is true that the Kansas City platform declares for national and commercial dishonor by the "immediate" free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 as legal tender.

"'It is true that the candidate who stands upon it has said "if there is anyone who believes a gold standard a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

"'It is true that the same candidate made it a condition of accepting the nomination that the declaration for free silver should be inserted in the platform. Nevertheless, by reason of republican legislation and a republican senate the candidate we support cannot accomplish the result he declares for.'

"Even it were true, which I deny, that Mr. Bryan, if elected, could not order the payment of the public obligations in silver, or that the mere election of such a man on such a platform would not destroy confidence in the credit and honor of the nation, and before inauguration drive gold out of the country and into hoarding places; now, even if it were true that such a declaration indorsed by the American people would not entail individual and commercial demoralization, as well as financial distress, still with all deference to men whom I respect, this logic seems to me the baldest sophistry.

Anarchist of Finance.

"It may be admitted that the man who proposes to have the nation make a debt paying dollar or labor-paying dollar out of 50 cents of silver and 50 cents of vacuum, is sincere in his views of political economy. So is the anarchist sincere, and his physical and moral courage (though perverted) cannot be questioned when, taking his life in his hand, he adopts assassination as a proper political method.

"Suppose in order to get the anarchist vote, the platform had indorsed assassination as a political means, and suppose the friends of the candidate appealed to us for votes on the ground that, although the declaration for assassination was in the platform, yet in fact it could never be made effectual, because the republican police protection was too perfect, would we listen to the proposition?

"Yet the logic is the same, and the analogy should not offend, for the turpitude of the two declarations would differ little in degree in the opinion of the two or three men who are endeavoring to so reason themselves into voting for Bryan.

Recalls a Bit of History.

"If there are any who, while differing radically with Mr. Bryan in these things, yet from political expediency think that they should vote 'with the organization,' let me call their attention to a bit of recent history—including anew an old lesson sadly learned even by Mr. Webster—'that political honesty is political expediency.'

"Memory in the northwest need go back less than two decades to recall the time when greenbackism dominated the democratic party. Within the same time we have witnessed the struggles of members of our party to escape their records as greenbackers.

"In every case the man with political ambition of prominence, on whom could be fastened the greenback record has passed protesting, into private life.

"While the republicans are responsible for many evils that beset us in our domestic economy, the crisis is such that this is no time to discuss them.

"The house is on fire; we must help our fellow occupants to put it out, however much we may have differed from them on the policies of housekeeping, and although against our protest they had persisted in the policy of using kerosene to start the kitchen stove.

Time for Honest Action.

"Let no democrat be influenced by false reports as to the attitude in this crisis of any man whom we have trusted, who, pointing to his record to speak for him now, may deem it unnecessary to speak again.

"We should never lose faith in the stability of the works of God—least of all in the noblest of them—an honest man.

"I take my place proudly by the side of Abram S. Hewitt, under whom I fought in the great battle for Tilden and democracy in 1876.

"Waiting in confidence the call of men like him to gather for the reorganization of my party, like him I conceive it to be my solemn duty to vote against Bryanizing the democratic party, and to rid the party and country of Bryanism; and so, like him, in the ranks of the true democracy, I shall go to the polls and cast my ballot for President McKinley.

"DON M. DICKINSON.

THINK IT OVER.

Facts and Figures That Will Interest Every One Who Has a Vote.

Exports of the United States for two years under the Dingley republican tariff	$2,458,505,632
Exports of the United States for the first two years under the Wilson democratic tariff	1,690,145,103
Balance in favor of republican tariff	$ 768,360,529
Exports of the United States for the year 1899	$1,450,000,000
Imports of the United States for the year 1899	727,000,000
Balance in our favor for 1899	$ 723,000,000
Savings bank deposits under democratic administration in 1895	$1,841,000,000
Savings bank deposits under republican administration in 1899	2,199,000,000
Increase under the prosperous McKinley administration	$ 358,000,000

Estimated number of idle men in the United States at the close of the last democratic administration, 2,000,000.

Estimated number of idle men in the United States at the close of McKinley's first term—none who were willing to work.

Estimated increase of wages under republican rule, from 15 to 25 per cent. —Judge.

In Croker's Power.

Mr. Bryan has conspicuously put himself in Croker's power and Croker will as relentlessly exact his pound of flesh, should Bryan win, as ever Shylock did. We don't know what Croker will demand, but what ever it may be he will get it. Mr. Bryan has never had any experience of that kind, and probably never will have any; but he has surrendered himself to the archconspirator against good government in New York, and if he should happen to pull through in November he may depend upon hearing from Mr. Croker. That would be sad for Bryan, but it would be worse for the country. Fortunately, we have no reason to lose any sleep by worrying over the prospect of it.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Populistic "Patriotism."

Here is the patriotic sentiment voiced by a populist orator at Wellington: "The American flag in the hands of McKinley has become an emblem of the skull and crossbones, and it should be torn down and trampled under foot." —Kansas City Journal.

Eating Up the Profits.

Experts estimate that Croker's display of fireworks in honor of Bryan cost a sum equal to the profits of the ice trust for an entire week.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

STOLE A FORTUNE.

A Bank Teller Is a Defaulter for $700,000.

His Peculations Were Carried on for a Long Period and He Deceived Bank Examiners and Expert Accountants by Falsifying the Books.

New York, Oct. 24.—Charles L. Alvord, jr., note teller of the First national bank of this city, is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of $700,000.

The announcement, when it was made Tuesday, created the utmost excitement in the financial district of the city, but the well-known stability of the bank and a statement issued by the bank had a quieting effect. This statement was as follows:

"The note teller who has been in the employ of this bank for a great many years is a defaulter for a large amount. His operations have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance book. The discovery was made by one of the bank's employes a few days after the completion of the examination of the books by the United States bank examiners. During the continuance of his peculations periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners representing the comptroller's department, all expert accountants; and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations; neither of which developed any irregularity. The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to $700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund, without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank as reported in its last published statement. It is expected that the shortage will be materially reduced by a substantial sum, of which there is fair prospect of recovery."

Alvord had been with the bank for 20 years and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extended over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until ten days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home. After he had been away for a day or two the bank put experts at work and some irregularities were found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper into Alvord's books the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers until they were overwhelmed to find that it reached the enormous figure of $700,000. Whether that sum is all that he took is not yet known.

It has not yet developed how the note teller was able to put his hands on so much money, but one of the directors said that Alvord was able to take such a large sum because as note teller he had charge of the mail. This he opened every morning and he had ample opportunity to extract notes, checks and money. Of course he had to be especially skillfull to make his accounts balance. This director admitted that he was at a loss to account for the failure of the bank examiner to discover Alvord's peculations at their last examination.

Forest Raynor is in charge of the national bank examiner's office here.

What Alvord did with all the cash is also a mystery as yet, except that as usual in such cases it is said that a large amount of it went in stock speculation. One story is that he had lost $75,000 in one deal, but what deal it was is not stated. During the summer Alvord visited Saratoga, where he cut a great figure, spending money like a prince. He rented a cottage, kept a fine stable of horses and besides playing the races is said to have frequented gambling houses.

In this city he was known as a man of very regular habits. Among his associates he was looked up to, and on Wall street was known as "Happy Alvord" because of his cheery ways. His home was in the suburb of Mount Vernon. This home is a magnificent place located on Chester hill, one of the most aristocratic sections of the suburb. It is surrounded by luxurious grounds and there are extensive stables.

Alvord has long been considered one of the big men of the town. His family entertained lavishly and gave large sums to charity. He was prominent in church circles and his wife is considered one of the most beautiful women in Mount Vernon.

Invitations had been sent out for a grand dinner at the Alvord home a week ago to-night. The day set for the dinner messengers scurried throughout Mount Vernon recalling the invitations. That night the house was in darkness. Friends of the family were told that Mr. Alvord was ill. The darkened windows since then and the fact that no callers were admitted led the neighbors to believe that his illness was serious.

It was not until yesterday that the residents of Chester hill heard of his defalcation. There was a rumor that he left the town on the day that the dinner invitations were cancelled and that he took a steamer for South Amercia. This could not be corroborated.

Mrs. Alvord is said to have told friends that, owing to his position in the bank, Mr. Alvord was able to obtain tips which enabled him to make $40,000 to $50,000 a year over his salary by operating in Wall street. She boasted that her husband's tips were so straight that he never lost a cent in the street and always made a gain.

Limon's Great Fire.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 24.—Details of the Port Limon fire reached here Tuesday. The fire began at 2 a. m. October 14 and raged for more than eight hours, completely destroying four blocks of buildings and partly destroying two blocks. The office of the commissary department is a total loss. The property loss is estimated at $1,500,000 and there are about 2,000 natives homeless. The progress of the fire was only stopped by blowing up buildings with gunpowder. The fire is supposed to have been started by an escaped convict.

AMERICAN CITIES.

A Census Bulletin that Shows Their Growth.

Their are 159 Cities with More than 25,000 Population and 38 Have Upwards of 100,000—Remarkable Increase Shown by Some Places in the Far West.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The census bureau in a bulletin issued Thursday summarizes the returns of population of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, the individual census of each of these cities having been officially announced heretofore. There are 159 of these and the bulletin shows that the percentage of increase in the population from 1890 to 1900 was 32.5, as against 49.5 for the same cities in the previous decade. The absolute increase in the population of these cities from 1890 to 1900 was 4,859,126, or 82,426 less than the absolute increase from 1880 to 1890, when it was 4,921,562. The 159 cities combined have a population in 1900 of 19,694,625, against 14,855,489 in 1890 and 9,933,927 in 1880. Of these 159 cities, divided into four classes, 19 had 200,000 and over, 19 had 100,000 and under 200,000, 40 had 50,000 and under 100,000, and 81 had 25,000 and under 50,000.

In 1880 there were but 20 cities which contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but in 1890 this number had increased to 28, and in 1890 to 38.

The combined population in 1900 of the 19 cities of the first class is 11,795,809, as against a population in 1890 of 8,879,705, representing an increase during the ten years of 2,916,704, or 32.8 per cent. The same cities showed an increase from 1880 to 1890 of 2,567,452, or 40.6 per cent.

The 19 cities of the first class comprise New York, which, with more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, properly stands by itself; two cities, Chicago and Philadelphia, each of which has a population in excess of a million; three cities, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, which have a populatoin of 500,000 each; five cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Cincinnati and Fittsburg, which have a population of between 300,000 and 400,000 each; and eight cities, New Orleans, Detroit, Milwaukee, Washington, Newark, N. J., Jersey City, Louisville and Minneapolis, which have a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 each.

New York, under the act of consolidation which became effective January 1, 1898, has grown to be a city of very nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants in 1900, as compared with a population for what was formerly New York City of a little more than 1,500,000 in 1890, and of 1,200,000 in 1880. The population of the territory now comprised within the present limits of New York was, approximately, 2,500,000 in 1890 and 1,900,000 in 1880. It is the premier city of the country in point of population, a position which it has held at each decennial census since and including 1790.

Chicago, with 1,700,000 inhabitants, and Philadelphia, with not quite 1,300,000 inhabitants, hold the second and third places in 1900, the same as in 1890, although at the census of 1880 their positions were reversed, Philadelphia then having very nearly 850,000 inhabitants, as compared with not much over 500,000 for Chicago.

St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore, the next largest cities, have not changed their relative rank in 1900.

Cleveland and Buffalo have both increased materially in population during the last ten years and now take precedence over San Francisco and Cincinnati, which in 1890 were the seventh and eighth places in point of population. Pittsburg also shows a large increase in population since 1890 and is now the eleventh largest city in the country.

Among the most notable changes in the rank of cities which have taken place in 1900 as compared with 1890 may be mentioned that of Seattle, which has advanced from the 150th to the 48th place; Los Angeles from the 135th to the 36th place; Duluth from the 156th to the 72d place; Kansas City, Kan., from the 153d to the 76th place, and Portland, Ore., from the 106th to the 42d place. Other noticeable changes in rank from 1880 to 1900 are Birmingham, Ala., from 154th to 99th; Tacoma from 155th to 103d; Spokane from 157th to 105th; Dallas from 136th to 88th; and Saginaw, from 136th to 89th.

The following named states and territories in 1900 do not contain any city with a population of 25,000 or more: Arizona, Idaho, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

Of the whole number of cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900, 70 are found in the North Atlantic division, 48 in the north central division, 18 in the south central division, 12 in the western division, and 11 in the south Atlantic division. Massachusetts has the largest number of such cities, namely, 20, and is followed by Pennsylvania with 18 and New York with 12. The most significant growth of cities is that of the three cities in the state of Washington, namely, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. These three cities combined had only 4,081 inhabitants in 1880, but their population had increased to 98,765 in 1890, and to 155,233 in 1900.

Mutineers Will Sue for Damages.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 26.—Representatives of mutinous sailors who it is alleged were coerced on board the steamer South Portland at Skagway at the point of the bayonet by United States troops acting under orders from Judge Sehlbreto, are here collecting evidence to be used in a suit in the United States for damages. The seven mutinous sailors are suing for $20,000 each and H. Sibbel, a resident of the city, will testify that he heard the order given to the troops and witnessed the prodding of the mutineers with bayonets.

THE END OF LIFE.

John Sherman, the Veteran Statesman, Dead.

For More Than Half a Century He was Prominent in the Affairs of This Country—Twice a Member of the Cabinet.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Hon. John Sherman, who for 40 years occupied a prominent place in the legislative and administrative branches of public affairs in the United States, died here Monday morning, of brain exhaustion.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, O., March 10, 1823. His parents, a few months after their marriage, moved to Ohio from Norfolk, Conn. Charles Sherman, his father, was an

EX-SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

eminent attorney and at one time a judge of the supreme court of Ohio.

He began the study of law with his brother Charles at Mansfield, O., and was admitted to the bar when 21 years of age.

Mr. Sherman was elected to congress in 1854. Mr. Sherman's ability as a forcible speaker soon brought him into prominence as a leader. On the slavery question he stood squarely by the doctrines of the whig party. N. P. Banks, then speaker of the house, made him one of the committee of three to investigate the border troubles in Kansas.

During his first term in congress John Sherman began his career as a great financial statesman. He was soon a recognized authority on finance. He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth congress. At the end of this term he was again elected and was the republican candidate for speaker. A deadlock resulted, and to end it he withdrew his candidacy. However, he was given the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, thereby becoming the leader of the house. As chairman of this committee he helped to frame the Morrill tariff bill, which was the first protective tariff law enacted by the republicans.

He took his seat in the senate March 23, 1861, and continued to hold it until his appointment in March, 1877, as secretary of the treasury by President Hayes.

Upon becoming a senator Mr. Sherman was made chairman of the committee on finance. As such, in December, 1862, he introduced the national banking bill.

In 1875 he reported the bill for the resumption of specie payments that became a law in 1876, and as secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Hayes he put it into force.

He served as secretary of the treasury during the term of President Hayes and when, in 1881, Garfield resigned from the senate to become president, Mr. Sherman was elected as his successor, and was re-elected for two terms afterward, remaining in the senate until he resigned to enter the cabinet of President McKinley.

During the closing years of his service in congress Mr. Sherman was the author of two measure of general interest to the country. One was the anti-trust law which bears his name and the other the Sherman silver purchase act, passed by congress in 1890, and which was repealed four years later.

In 1880 Mr. Sherman was a candidate for president before the convention in Chicago. His name was presented by James A. Garfield, who subsequently received the nomination, after the long-drawn-out contest between the forces of Sherman and Grant. Again in 1884 and in 1888 he was a candidate for the presidency. In the convention of 1888 he was the leading candidate until Harrison was nominated.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 26.—In a picturesque little cemetery where generations of Mansfield's builders sleep, lie the remains of John Sherman, Ohio's senator and the nation's statesman. There yesterday all that is mortal of the former secretary of state was laid to rest with ceremonies that were impressive, yet eloquently simple. All Ohio contributed laurels to the illustrious dead and representing the nation were President McKinley, Elihu Root, secretary of war, and other Washington officials who arrived on the special train which brought the remains from the capital where Mr. Sherman died. The city was draped in mourning. Every business house closed at 2 o'clock and all the schools were dismissed that the pupils might attend the funeral services at Grace Episcopal church, where half a century ago John Sherman first worshiped and where for years he was a vestryman.

Foraker Originated the Idea.

Columbus, Oct. 26.—All republican campaign work was at a standstill yesterday out of respect to the memory of Sherman. All of the state offices closed at noon. Gov. Nash, Chairman Dick and about 30 state officials went to Mansfield to attend the funeral. It develops that the first suggestion that the republican party of Ohio dedicate Thursday to Sherman's memory came from Senator Foraker, the old-time political rival of the sage of Mansfield. Foraker cancelled his engagements for Thursday and the committee followed suit.

THE DAWSON OF TO-DAY.

Consul McCook Describes the Changes Wrought in the Klondike Metropolis During Two Years.

Washington, Oct. 25.—An interesting report upon conditions in Dawson City and the Yukon district of Alaska has been furnished the state department by United States Consul McCook. "The Dawson of to-day," he says, "presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one except possibly the judges on the bench wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, pack on back, prospecting for gold. The streets were mud holes. Now people dress much as they do in the cities of the United States; a man with a pack on his back is an unusual sight, and one can walk the town over with polished shoes and not have them soiled."

Dawson City does not appear like a mining town, says McCook, but rather a thriving commercial center. It is crowded just now, for more come in than go out. Electric railways are promised by 1901 and public schools have been opened and are well attended.

The output of gold has been increasing in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining, the richest mines having been worked first. But meanwhile the cost of working has decreased, and enables properties to be profitably worked now, which would not have yielded gains two years ago. There should be a continued output of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 worth of gold annually for many years to come if the expenses of working are further reduced.

PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

Rival Parties Appear to be Rapidly Learning American Methods.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 25.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the federal party yesterday it was decided to invite the federals to withdraw from further participation in the campaign for the election of a house of delegates and a commissioner to Washington, and to urge them to stay away from the polls on election day, thus silently protesting against the election proceedings.

The federals charge the government with partiality. A majority of the election officers are republicans. They were appointed by the executive council. The government is also charged by the federals with helping the republicans by gerrymandering certain districts.

Interesting legal questions are likely to be raised and the federals themselves may split into factions. It is understood that the federal leader, Senor Munozivere, will protest to Washington. As yet no definite action has been taken to carry out the committee's resolution.

Maine's Wreckage to be Removed.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The battleship Maine is to be removed from Havana harbor, as it is considered an obstruction to navigation. Gen. Wood considers that the removal of the obstruction to navigation has become imperative. It is sinking deeper and deeper into the mud of the harbor and the longer the work is delayed the more difficult it will be of accomplishment. Yesterday Gen. Wood saw the secretary of the navy and after laying the matter before him in detail, secured the secretary's consent for the removal of the wreck. The work will be undertaken immediately upon Gen. Wood's return to Havana, which will be within the next week.

A Republican Harvest Home Festival.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—The Marquette club, republican, held a prosperity harvest home festival at the Coliseum last night. Twenty-five hundred people sat at the banquet tables on the main floor, besides a number of spectators in the galleries. The hall was decorated, giving the appearance of an old-fashioned county fair. Four columns 12 feet high stood behind the speaker's platform wreathed with corn and oats. The supper consisted of turkey, pork and beans, doughnuts, cider and other viands. Speeches were delivered by Senator Hanna, J. A. Cubbison, of Kansas, and Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago.

Clara Barton Dangerously Ill.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 25.—Clara Barton is dangerously ill at the Tremont hotel. Ever since her arrival in this city six weeks ago she has been in ill health and at intervals upon the advice of her physician was compelled to remain indoors. Of late her illness has assumed a serious phase. A trained nurse from Washington has arrived here and is caring for her. In the past two days there has been a change in Miss Barton's condition for the worse. She is daily growing weaker and alarming symptoms have developed. Miss Barton's illness is the result of overwork.

Convention May Last a Year.

Santiago De Cuba, Oct. 25.—The departure of the provincial delegates to participate in the forthcoming constitutional convention at Havana caused an immense demonstration yesterday. They were escorted to the wharf by 12,000 people, of whom nine-tenths were colored. The political parties are drawing the color line closely. The whites predict that the convention will last a year, alleging that most of the delegates will prefer $300 a month to the establishment of a Cuban republic.

Indians Boycott a School.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 25.—The government has built a $50,000 schoolhouse for the Nett Lake Indians, but the latter refuse to allow their children to attend it because it was not built on their reservation. Maj. Campbell, the agent in charge of the Nett Lakers, has returned from a visit to the band, whom he tried to induce to withdraw their boycott, but without success. There is no law by which the Indians can be compelled to send their children to a school off the reservation and the officials are nonplussed.

GO BACK TO WORK.

Order Issued by Mine Workers' Officials.

The Strike in the Athracite Coal Fields Is Declared Off at All Mines Where the Owners Agree to Pay a 10 Per Cent. Advance in Wages.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 26.—The following statement was given out for publication last night by President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers:

"To the Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region: Gentlemen: After carefully canvassing the strike situation we, your officers—district and national—have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 12 and 13.

"We are aware that some disappointment has been caused by the failure of the operators in Districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after a careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine employe will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent. on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended, and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent. until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the iniquities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform in the mines, you have established a powerful organization which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree, in their notices, to take up with their mine employes all grievances complained of. We would therefore advise that when work is resumed, committees be selected by the mine employes and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is called to the fact that the laws of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand; we therefore advise that each mine employe serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all other mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mine Workers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure higher wages in the future, or even to maintain the present rate of wages, unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer.

"As there are some few companies who have neither posted, notified nor signified in any other manner their willingness to pay the 10 per cent. advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid, they remain away from the mines and continue on strike until the companies employing them agree to the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employes of the companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent. and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, October 29, and to be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable portoin of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike."

There was much rejoicing here when the announcement was made that the coal strike was at an end insofar as was concerned the collieries where the conditions demanded by the miners had been complied with. The news spread rapidly and soon telegrams began to arrive at headquarters.

The United Mine Workers' officials believe that all the operators against whom the strike has not been declared off will concede the miners' demands by Monday. In fact it was said by one of the higher officials of the union that the statement was not drawn up until positive assurances had been received that the other companies would comply with demands.

No assurance, however, was received, as far as could be learned, from G. B. Markle & Co., which is the only company that has not offered an increase of wages.

A Series of Explosions.

Washington, Oct. 26.—A series of explosions Wednesday night at the Indian Head naval proving grounds, on the Potomac, did $35,000 damage to buildings and material. A brick magazine, 25 feet square, and a 100-foot wooden magazine, with a small photograph house, were destroyed. In the two magazines there were 30,000 pounds of smokeless powder, 8,000 pounds of black powder and an unknown quantity of brown powder. There were also 105 shells, together with 25,000 rounds of small ammunition.

A NEW ALLIANCE.

Germany and England Have Joined Hands.

They Agree to Maintain the Territorial Integrity of China and to Keep Ports Open—It is a Menace to Russia.

London, Oct. 22.—Germany and England have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep ports open.

All the morning papers dilate upon the high importance of the Anglo-German agreement. The Daily Telegraph, which describes it as "the most remarkable success scored by British diplomacy since the Berlin treaty," says: "The circumstances of the publication show that it was initiated by Lord Salisbury at the moment when an ill-considered call was made for his retirement from the foreign office." Although without such effusive praise of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy, most of the papers warmly approve the agreement and recognize in it a warning to other powers, especially Russia. The Daily Graphic remarks:

"The agreement is the direct outcome of Germany's isolation in China. She had found herself committed to a punitive policy without the support of the other powers."

Washington, Oct. 23.—It was authoritatively stated last night that the United States government views with distinct favor the principles enunciated in the Anglo-German agreement relating to China and that a formal response to that effect will be made at an early date to the invitation extended to this government to accept the principles of the agreement. The German charge d'affaires, Count De Quait, had a conference with Secretary Hay yesterday afternoon presenting officially the text of the Anglo-German agreement, including the invitation to the United States to accept the principles therein recorded. Mr. Hay expressed his satisfaction at what had been done, saying he felt it to be in complete harmony with the policy this government had pursued, both as to the maintenance of unobstructed commerce in China and the territorial entity of the empire, and adding that a formal reply would be given in a day or two. Count De Quait was gratified at these assurances, and left with the belief that the concurrence of the powers was near at hand.

London, Oct. 24.—The officials of the British foreign office say the Anglo-German agreement will not affect Russia's railroad concessions in Manchuria. They point out that the object of the agreement is the upholding of the integrity of China.

Hong Kong, Oct. 26.—Advices from Lien Chau, on North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders.

"In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened and our people are deceived, ripped open and disemboweled while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces.

"The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can foretell the intentions of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian mission buildings, but have not destroyed them.

Rebellion is spreading along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a lucid impression.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Minister Conger has been authorized by his government to begin negotiations at once with the Chinese envoys on the basis of the points in the German and French notes upon which all of the powers are agreed. Upon those points where divergence of views exists the governments of the powers themselves will negotiate with a view to reaching a further understanding. It is understood that the ministerial representatives at Peking of the other powers have similar instructions, but whether they have or not, Mr. Conger is not to be restrained.

A Story of Torture and Massacre.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 22.—According to a correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, Bishop Fontosati in South Honan was tortured for four hours by Chinese. The members of his body were removed singly. Two priests were covered with coal oil and placed in a pattern of sticks, which were then set on fire. Bishop Fontosati and others were frightfully tortured. Three thousand converts, led by French priests, in defending their church, were massacred.

Turks Were Scared.

London, Oct. 25.—"Great uneasiness was created in palace circles," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail, "by a report that an American squadron was approaching, and the censor was instructed to prohibit the press from mentioning the subject."

Burned at Sea.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.—The steamer Amby, bound for Valparaiso, was gutted by fire and abandoned off Montevideo. One boat's crew was picked up, but the fate of the others has not been ascertained.

BRILLIANT CLIMAX

Reached in the Tour of Gov. Roosevelt.

A "BIG TIME" IN GOTHAM

A Spectacular Meeting in Madison Square Garden.

FLOOD OF MUSIC AND FIRE.

Mr. Bryan Completes His Speech-Making in New Jersey, Delivering Addresses in Nearly a Dozen Centers of Population.

New York, Oct. 27.—This city overflowed with republican enthusiasm last night on the occasion of the reception arranged for Gov. Roosevelt. Beginning with the arrival at the Grand Central station at 5:30 o'clock, until along towards midnight, when the "Rough Rider" went to his sister's home for the night, there was such a series of receptions, such a burning of fireworks, such electrical displays and such volumes of eloquence as are seldom seen in New York. It was the climax of the candidate's tour of thousands of miles and his friends made the streets ring with their shouts of welcome home.

"Hooray for Teddy," "Three cheers for the governor!" "What's the matter with the next vice president?" were some of the shouts that greeted Roosevelt when he alighted from the train. At the end of the platform there was a minute of delay and a number of women insisted on shaking hands with the governor. The party finally got into the carriages and away to Fifth avenue. The crowd kept up the cheering until the party was out of view. The governor was cheered all along the line and at the Fifth Avenue hotel the scenes about the station were largely repeated.

While the governor was at dinner the crowds gathered in Madison Square. At 6:30 o'clock the fireworks display began. Every invention in the pyrotechnical line was utilized and some of the displays took the crowd by storm. Great set pieces of "The Full Dinner Pail" and representations of McKinley and Roosevelt were cheered vigorously. The democratic mutoscope on the Bartholdi hotel roof was at work all the time throwing mottoes on the Dewey arch, on the clouds and on the walls of the buildings around the square, but the republicans ignored it. Another feature was the playing of the bands in unison, directed by a searchlight and the vast choruses singing.

The governor reached Madison Square Garden at 7:58 o'clock. The audience stood waving flags and cheering when the governor appeared. There was a great tumult. Bands were playing hard to make their music heard, but except to those immediately alongside they might have kept silent. The applause lasted nine minutes. Gen. Greene introduced the governor.

Hon. C. W. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, followed Gov. Roosevelt. An exodus from the garden began with the close of the governor's address. The noise almost drowned Mr. Fairchild's voice. He could not be heard 50 feet distant.

B. B. Odell, candidate for governor of New York, accused Mr. Bryan of concealing the main issue of the campaign behind the imperialism question. Ex-Gov. Black spoke next. The last address of the evening, at the garden, was delivered by John S. Richards, solicitor general of the United States.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 27.—Hon. William J. Bryan yesterday concluded his campaign tour of New Jersey. The day was a successful one in that the crowds which he addressed were both attentive and of a fair size, but the majority of them were neither so large nor as demonstrative as those of New York.

The tour was made over the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad, the most distant point touched being Dover, 40 miles south of New York. The other towns at which speeches were made were Hoboken, Harrison, Orange, Summit, Morristown, Boonton, Paterson, Belleville and Newark, three speeches being made at the latter place. In reality Mr. Bryan's Thursday work extended into Friday, for he did not retire yesterday morning until about 2 o'clock, and one of the pleasantest occasions of Thursday night was the last of the series. When he reached his hotel in Hoboken, after his carriage tour of the city, he found about 500 German citizens awaiting his arrival. They tendered him a serenade.

The scene when Mr. Bryan entered the Kruger Auditorium in Newark was a thrilling one. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity and when the candidate entered all those present began a tumultuous shouting. They did not cease this demonstration until Mr. Bryan rose to proceed. Then as if by magic the tumult ceased and all listened in the utmost silence except for occasional bursts of applause.

When he finished on the inside of the building he found on the outside a crowd ten times as big as had listened to him within the building. He was compelled to make a speech there and after that effort he proceeded to baseball park, where he made the last address of the night, closing shortly before midnight.

To Fight the Nail Trust.

Martin's Ferry, O., Oct. 27.—It is reported that the Laughlin Nail Co., which was formerly the largest cut nail manufactory in the world, but whose plant has been idle since the wire nail superseded the cut nail, will build a mill for the manufacture of wire nails in opposition to the trusts.

Cameron County Press

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.
For Member of Assembly,
THADDEUS F. MOORE.
For District Attorney,
JAMES P. McNARNEY.
For Prothonotary, etc.,
C. JAY GOODNOUGH.
For Coroner,
Dr. A. W. BAKER.
For Jury Commissioner,
DAVID S. LOGUE.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary,

NAMES OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

EAST WARD—A. C. BLUM; MIDDLE WARD—HARRY HEMPHILL; WEST WARD—HENRY AUCHU; DRIFTWOOD—S. G. McELWAIN; SHIPPEN—W. L. THOMAS; LUMBER—FRANK B. HOAG, Sterling Run; GROVE—H. H. ALDERFER, Sinnamahoning; PORTAGE—JOHN WYGANT, Sizerville; GIBSON—D. S. LOGUE, Driftwood.

NAMES OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

E. WARD—E. C. DAVISON, C. M. THOMAS; M. WARD—M. M. LARRABEE, ED. McNEARNEY; W. WARD—FRED A. HILL, T. F. MOORE; DRIFTWOOD—V. K. CORBETT, WALTER YOTHERS; SHIPPEN—B. L. SPENCE, FRANK LOCKWOOD; LUMBER CHAS. NORTON, ED. LANIGER, both at Cameron; GROVE—JOHN A. WYKOFF, E. L. LOSEY, Sinnamahoning; PORTAGE—GEO. EDWARDS, W. R. SIZER, Sizerville; GIBSON—JOHN B. WYKOFF, Sinnamahoning, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Driftwood.

"If there is any one who believes the Gold Standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—WM. J. BRYAN.

Emery and the Democratic Newspapers.

The only Democratic newspaper in Venango county is the Venango Spectator, and it ignores the so-called nomination of Emery and holds that it was made without authority and has no binding force on the Democratic party. It also advises Democrats to vote for Sibley as a rebuke to the men who were delegated by the Democratic party to nominate a Democrat for Congress, but for reasons that will not bear investigation nominated one of another party.

Warren county had but one Democratic paper when Emery became a candidate, the Warren Democrat, daily and weekly. It opposes Emery and supports Sibley for the same reasons given by the Venango Spectator. Emery started the Warren Times under Democratic guise, and of course it does as its owner dictates. Its support is not the support of a Democratic organ, but a case of Emery supporting himself, as in the case of the Bradford Record and Franklin Leader.

There is but one Democratic paper in McKean county, the McKean County Democrat. It gives a formal support to Emery, but recently said of Sibley:

"Laying politics aside, Mr. Sibley is one of the most genial and most easily approached public men we have ever known. While we have never admired his politics, we are fair enough to give him credit for being a polished gentleman in his social intercourse with his fellow men."

Cameron county has one Democratic paper that supports Emery. That paper and the McKean County Democrat are the only Democratic publications in the district that uphold Emery, except those started by him for the occasion. It is also true that not one Republican paper, old or new, supports him. This is because the people are against him and newspapers dare not defy public sentiment. Emery knows now that he is doomed to certain defeat, but he has little idea of the large majority which will be against him. He has already begun to foretell his defeat by giving out what he thinks will defeat him.—Bradford Era.

A Campaign of Revenge.

The Emery campaign was started out on the assumption that Emery had been a life-long Republican, without variation or shadow of turning, but that claim has been utterly demolished by bringing into the case the evidence of ex-Governor Pattison, who declares that he owed his election for two terms to Emery, and that he has been stumping the district for him in payment for that work. If the ex-Governor is correct, then the Republican party owes to Emery the only Gubernatorial defeats it has met in this State for forty years. That spoils the claim of Republicanism. Emery has been claiming to be the Democratic nominee, but that claim has been proven fraudulent by the leading Democrats and their party papers and must be abandoned.

Emery now claims that the question is for or against the Standard Oil Trust. Emery's fight may be and probably is against the Standard Oil Trust and for the Pure Oil Trust, but when he is opposing Sibley he is not opposing the Standard, for Sibley not only does not own a dollar in the Standard Trust but has shown by his vote that he is in favor of Congressional action to control trusts, whether Standard or of the Pure Oil variety.

The campaign against Mr. Sibley has degenerated into one of revenge, pure and simple. Emery has declared that he is "a lash for the Democratic whip-stock to punish Sibley and get revenge," but the great mass of the Democratic party never asked Emery to lend himself for this purpose. Emery volunteered the loan of himself. In this he was not trying to serve their purpose, but his own. He is the man who wanted revenge. Instead of the man with the whip-stock being in search of the lash, the fellow with the sore head and sour stomach and dyspeptic politics was hunting a whip-stock to which he could tie his lash. Nothing but this keeps Emery in the field, and this ought to make him get out of it at once. Very few people will assist others in the revenge business. The man who, in anger, strikes a horse, an ox or a dog, may be blind for the time to the brutality of the act, but the by-standers are not, and he gets no applause or assistance from them. This is what Emery will find in his mean attacks on Mr. Sibley. His punishment will come when he sits down and looks over the election returns and contemplates the immense majority against him. He will not be surrounded by the men who are now flattering and bleeding him; but, alone with his sores and bruises, will have only the consolation that he deserved it all.—Franklin Evening News.

Bryan's Little Boy.

Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was on the Lincoln train the other day. A bright little boy, his son Georgie, sat by the candidate and was asking childish questions.

'Papa,' he said, 'what did the Hungarian miners out in Colorado mean when they shook flags marked 16 to 1 in Roosevelt's face?'

'Why, my son,' said Bryan as he beamed on his boy with loving smile, 'why, the miners meant that they wanted our money to be 16 to 1. That is, they wanted it so that 16 ounces of silver would be one ounce of gold.'

'But, Papa, 16 ounces of our coined silver will buy one ounce of gold now, won't it?' asked Georgie opening his eyes wide.

'Yes, my son, Congress did pass a law making that ratio. Sixteen ounces of our coined silver will buy one ounce of coined gold now.'

'Then, Papa, said Georgie thoughtfully, 'if gold and silver are now 16 to 1 by act of Congress what more do they want? What do they keep yelling 16 to 1 for?'

'Well, my son,' said Bryan, thoughtfully, '16 to 1 is all right for the farmer, mechanic and business man, but the miner wants more for his silver. He wants to sell his 16 ounces of uncoined silver, which is really worth in the market less than eight dollars, for sixteen dollars' worth of gold.'

'Why, Papa, that would be paying fifty per cent. bonus on silver, wouldn't it? It would be buying it at twice its value. It would be just like the government buying all the hogs and corn and cotton at twice its market value, wouldn't it? That would be nice for the farmer, Papa, but the miners wouldn't be in it, would they?'

'Georgie, hush,' interrupted the boy's father.

'But, Papa, I will hush in a minute; but say, if the government should buy all the miners' silver at twice its market value the farmer and the mechanic wouldn't be in it, would they. and——'

'Hush, Georgie, don't talk so much. You don't understand that we are using the 16 to 1 to fool the miners until after election.'

'Oh! I see, Papa,' said Georgie, 'if we should give an ounce of gold, worth sixteen dollars all over the world, for sixteen ounces of silver only worth eight dollars, we'd have to buy all the silver in the world—billions of dollars—and——'

'Hush, Georgie, hush!' interrupted his father.

'And, bye and bye, Papa,' said Georgie, 'the rest of the world would have all our valuable gold and we would have their cheap silver worth 40 cents on the dollar. I see, Papa, it's all a joke. It's like Plutocracy and Caesarism and Imperialism. It's a scarecrow, and——'

'Georgie,' said the loving father, 'you must hush. They will overhear you.'

Then the fond father put his arms around Georgie and gave him a big banana to eat.

'Eat it, Georgie, said the bogie candidate, winking one eye, 'or the goblins will get you.'—Eli Perkins.

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS.

MY DEAR BOY:—So old man Skinner says there will be war in the Philippines for twenty years yet; that we will soon see the time when men will be conscripted in every township for service in China, and that we are bound to have a financial crisis next spring, and then the poor people will see the hardest times they ever saw.

Well, I guess the old man is a typical Democrat. He certainly has all the symptoms. Perhaps I had better tell you what the symptoms are.

There are certain constitutional characteristics that distinguish the Democratic party and opposite characteristics which distinguish the Republican party. When I tell you what they are, you will see why I want you to be a Republican.

1. The Democrats are pessimistic. They always look on the dark side. They perpetually expect evil ahead and see nothing but the evil in the things that now are. You pick up an average Democratic platform and you will find it full of phrases like the following: "We protest," "we disapprove," "we view with alarm." One of the strongest reasons against the party is that they are always striving to make the people discontented with their lot and to fill them with anxious forebodings for the future. Right in the middle of abundance and cheer and victory, they insist that we are all going "to the bow-wows."

Now it is the nature of the Republicans to be optimistic. The Republican party sees the bright side. Thankful for the blessings of the past, they look forward with confidence to the future. They expect good things and the expectation helps bring good things to pass. They rejoice in the greatness and prosperity of our highly favored land. They look upon our schools and churches, our farms and factories, our army and navy, and their platform contains phrases like these: "Thankful for the past," "we rejoice," "we congratulate," "we point with pride." They bring to the people a song of hope and cheer and content. Be a Republican, my boy, and "keep sweet." Don't let yourself get soured and pessimistic, like some of the so-called Emporium Republicans, who are following after false gods.

2. The Democratic party seems unable to learn from experience. One reason why I fit in easily into the Republican party is because I can learn from experience. Eight years ago I was a free trader. I read about free trade in a book and was convinced. It was a very nice book and the free trade theory was presented in a very nice way. I still insist that free trade is a nice thing in a book so long as you keep it in the book; but when you take it out of the book and apply it to wool and eggs and pig iron and things, it doesn't work worth a cent. The experience of this country from 1893 to 1897 made me a protectionist. But our Democratic friends have failed to learn the lesson. In their platform this year they still denounce our protective tariff law.

If there is anything positively settled by the experience of nations it is that the best standard for a nation's currency and for the world's currency is gold. For centuries the nations bungled along endeavoring to keep up two standards, silver and gold, with the result that the comparative values of the two metals were constantly changing and the cheaper one driving the other out of circulation, making currency scarce, values uncertain, exchange troublesome and commerce difficult. Through experience, the nations, one after another, learned that the honest way and the best way is to have one standard and that standard the best money—gold—with a hundred cents' worth of gold in the dollar. We have learned that, since a standard dollar is a measure of value, it should contain the value that it represents.

All civilized people in the world have learned this except the Populistic-Democratic party. They come out in this year of our Lord 1900 and propose to roll back the wheels of progress and return to the financial ways of barbarism.

Now the Republican party does learn by experience. It keeps up with the procession. When a thing has been tried and found wanting, the Republican party drops it. When a thing has proved to be good by experience, the Republican party sticks to it. My boy, the Republican party is not perfect by a long ways. It has some men in it who are not good. Any great party must have some such in a world like this. It may sometimes make mistakes. But the broad political principles of the party are true and right and it is the party that learns from experience. You be a Republican and you will not be sorry. YOUR FATHER.

For Female Complaints

and diseases arising from an impure state of the blood Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound is an invaluable specific. Sold by L. Taggart. Oct

At the Sandy Hook lighthouse waves in a storm break on the walls with a weight of three tons against every square inch.

Heller's Testimouy.

Albert Heller, living at 1114 Farnham St., Omaha, says: "I have tried most everything that is used as a preventative or cure for headache, but nothing did me so much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Others who have used them say the same thing." Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. Oct

Laborers are so scarce in Switzerland that they have to be imported not only from Italy, but Bohemia and Silesia.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 26ly

Dublin tramways are £17,000 better off in six months with electricity in place of horses.

The best method of cleansing the liver is the use of the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Easy to take. Never gripe. R. C. Dodson. Sly

Meat has been preserved in a frozen state for 30 years, and found perfectly eatable at the end of that time.

No other pills can equal DeWitt's Little Early Risers for promptness, certainty and efficiency. R. C. Dodson. Sly

Professional matchmakers are invariably employed to arrange marriages in China.

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent Winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Cuba and Central America. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates, with the usual liberal return limits.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections and through train service, make this the favorite line for Winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of Winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets, will be furnished free after November 1 on application to ticket agents. 1816-1t

Mason Hill.

Editor Press:—

Vote for Sibley and Moore.

C. M. Bailey, the coon hunter, is at his old game. He has caught four.

Vote for Moore and Sibley.

Miss Bessie Walker, of Sinnamahoning, is doing house work for Mrs. E. J. Walker, who is on the sick list.

Vote for Sibley, Moore, and the whole Republican ticket.

Messrs. Charles Miller and Clyde Lupole, of Millersburg, were the guests of Mr. C. J. Miller on Sunday and attended Sunday-school and church.

Read Huntley's speech.

T. F. Moore was on the Hill, Tuesday, looking after his votes, and they are not a few. J. M. English piloted him to every one and did the introducing.

And still they flop.

Elder S. Ebersole, on last Lord's day, delivered a telling sermon in the schoolhouse, from Prov. 1st ch. 3d v. Hope it may have its desired effect upon the large congregation that heard it.

Vote for Sibley and Moore.

Mrs. M. A. Losey, of Wyside, visited over Sunday with her sister, Mrs. A. L. Barr. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. John Berfield. Mrs. Losey was a former resident of this place.

Another flopper.

Miss Cora Russell left on Sunday, in company with W. U. Barr, for his large lumber camp, where she will be the *chef de cuisine* of that establishment.

Vote with an **X**.

Mr. Rolla Ford, of Ford town, was on the Hill Sunday, and prospects are very favorable for a wedding some time in the near future.

Vote for Moore any way.

☞

Huntley.

Editor Press:—

Mr. George Sibley, of Grove Hill, visited G. S. Hill on Monday.

Very fine weather for the farmers, who have gathered nearly all their crops.

Mr. John Jordan caught a large bear on Brooks Run one day last week. He has killed considerable game this fall.

Mr. David Fraley and daughter Ora, who passed the summer with the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Jordan, have returned to their home in Kentucky.

Wayne Nelson, son of A. F. Nelson, who was taken to the Williamsport Hospital, where his leg was amputated, has again been operated on, another amputation being deemed necessary.

Miss A. Gertrude Hill spent last Saturday (20th) with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hill. Her brother, Elmer, took her to Logue, Potter county, on Sunday, where she is engaged teaching school.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hill drove up the First Fork on Saturday and attended the funeral of Mr. Jacob Y. Smith, who was killed by the cars at Driftwood on Thursday last. They were guests of Mr. Hill's mother, and remained until Sunday.

Miss Arvilla and brother Abner, of Mason Hill, spent last Saturday with their cousins, Elmer, Clarence and Audrey Hill, at this place. READER.

Easy to Cure a Cold

if you go about it right. Take two or three Krause's Cold Cure Capsules during the day and two before retiring at night. This will insure a good night's rest and a free movement of the bowels next morning. Continuing the treatment next day and your cold will melt away. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. nov

Missionaries in China have canceled orders for 100,000 religious books since the trouble began.

When You Get a Headache

don't waste a minute but go to your druggist and get a box of Krause's Headache Capsules. They will prevent pain, even though your skull was cracked. They are harmless, too. Read the guarantee. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. nov

This is the centenary year of the introduction of the rifle into the British army.

For Shattered Nerves.

A remedy that will soothe, build up the wasted tissues and enrich the blood is indispensable. Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound has been wonderfully successful in cases of nervousness, as thousands of grateful people will testify. Sold by L. Taggart. nov

Hailstones begin their fall as drops of rain. These get frozen into ice by crossing a cold current of air on their way down.

Krause's Headache Capsules

will instantly cure headache of any kind. Being purely vegetable they are harmless and leave no bad after effects. We offer $500 reward for any trace of antipyrine, morphine, chloral or any injurious substance found in them. Price 25c. Sold by L. Taggart. nov

It is said that the population of the world increases 10 per cent. every ten years.

There is probably no disease more distressing and annoying than piles. TABLER'S BUCKEYE PILE OINTMENT is daily curing cases of years' standing of itching and bleeding piles. The cure begins on the first application, a little perseverence makes the cure complete. Price 50 cents in bottles. Tubes 75 cents. L. Taggart. nov

There are 62 miles of tunnels in the fortified rock of Gibraltar.

HERBINE sweetens the breath, brightens the eyes and clears the complexion without the slightest ill effects whatever, and ensures the natural bloom of health. Price 25c. L. Taggart. nov

In the United States and Canada there are 964,094 Odd Fellows and 837,395 Free Masons.

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE removes the unhealthy tissue upon which worms thrive; it brings, and quickly, a healthy condition of body, where worms cannot exist. Price 25c. L. Taggart. nov

In Japan it is customary for the bride to give all her wedding presents to her parents.

Never try to coax a cold or cough, use the remedy that unfailingly conquers both. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP is the great specific for all throat and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. nov

White blackberries and green roses have been propagated in Lousiana this year.

Many people are suffering fearfully from indigestion or dyspepsia, when one single bottle of HEBINE would bring about a prompt and permanent cure. A few doses will do more for a weak stomach than a prolonged course of any other medicine. Price 50 cents. L. Taggart. nov

The railways in this country support about 4,000,000 persons and their families.

For all fresh cuts or wounds, either on the human subject or on animals, BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is excellent; while for corn huskers' sprained wrists, barbed-wire cuts and sores on working horses, it cannot be too highly commended. Price 25 and 50 cents. L. Taggart. nov

Store News.

LADIES' TAILORED SUITS

Costumes in coverts, venetians and cheviots, fly front, reefers and tight-fitting styles This suit stock offers a very unusual and important opportunity for economists.

LADIES' JACKETS AND CAPES

The increased business done in this cloak section does not come by chance. The frugal buyers of this town know full well where their dollars do the greatest duty.

BLANKETS

We take care that only good wools, inodorous wools, get into the blankets we sell. We purchased these goods from one of the best makers, the qualities are the best and the prices the lowest in town.

M. C. TULIS.

BEDARD. THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

SPECIAL HOBBIES

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Well covered

are the heads of the men we sell hats to. We sell all sorts of hats to all sorts of people. We can sell a good hat for two dollars, but it would be suitable only for the man who wants a two dollar hat. It wouldn't do for the man who wants a silk tile. Those who buy here get good honest values and the latest styles whether they buy two dollar hats or whether they want to pay three or five dollars, or any other price.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.

J. L. FOBERT, Manager,

Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

BOOK-KEEPING and SHORTHAND and all Business Branches.

Positions for all graduates. We fill more positions than some schools have students. Complete mail courses; interesting and thorough. Write for free trial lessons, and catalogue.

Williamsport Commercial College,

oct11-3m Williamsport, Pa.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Sept. 11, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye, "	60
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings, "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	37
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Only the purest drugs are good for sick people. They can't afford to experiment. You may safely trust your prescriptions with us. We make a specialty of this work and are proud of the success we have achieved.

Doctors appreciate the care and accuracy with which their prescriptions are compounded and that accounts for our large trade.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

E. I. Smith came over from Kushequa last week and visited with relatives a few days.

L. E. Runales and family of Arcade, N. Y., are visiting Samuel Stoddard and family at this place.

Ralph C. Davison has accepted a position in the Pennsylvania R. R. electrical department at Altoona.

Miss Ella Newton, of Emporium, was the guest of Miss Loretta Swayne, last week.—Austin Republican.

Mr. H. C. Lyman, of Roulette, Pa., has accepted and entered upon the discharge of his duties as clerk in Frank Shives' store at this place.

John Blinzler, who took his wife to Buffalo for treatment, returned home Tuesday evening. Mrs. Blinzler has been in poor health for some months.

The PRESS editor is pleased to hear from Mr. Chas. Gleason, who recently moved from Driftwood to Boston. He and his estimable wife will read the PRESS.

Thos. H. Norris and wife, of Portland Mills, visited in Emporium last Saturday and Sunday and attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Warner.

Mrs. Chas. A. Van Lew entertained a party of lady friends Tuesday evening in honor of her niece Miss Minnie Van Lew, of Dayton, Wash., who will visit her for some time.

Mrs. F. C. Rieck gave an afternoon whist on Tuesday to a large party of lady friends, in honor of Mrs. Bert Burrows, who will soon leave our town to reside at Instanter. It is spoken of as a very enjoyable occasion.

John J. Hinkle came up from Philadelphia last Thursday to visit his wife and attend the Golden Wedding. Mr. Hinkle will remain until after election, when Mrs. Hinkle will return with him to Philadelphia to spend the winter.

Rev. David P. Warner, South Berne, N. Y., brother to our townsman Mr. Riley Warner, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. Church last Sunday evening and preached an able sermon to a large congregation. The Rev. gentleman and his wife returned to their home on Tuesday, having immensely enjoyed their visit to Emporium.

Phllip Schweikart and Pearson Fry visited Austin on Tuesday.

Chas. P. Fisher is rejoicing along with the other papas. It's a boy of regulation size, and arrived Tuesday, just in time to vote for McKinley.

Alex. Macdonnell is justly proud of the new book-keeper who has made his appearance and proposes to make Alex' home his permanent abode.

Jos. L. Wheeler, who has been dangerously ill for several days with pneumonia at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Herteau, is some better at this writing.

Hon. C. W. Stone, of Warren, visited the PRESS sanctum on Wednesday, while calling on his old friends. We regret we were absent from home when he called.

Wedding Bells.

BROOKBANK—SALTSMAN.

A quiet wedding took place in Trinity church on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. The contracting parties were Mr. James H. Brookbank and Miss Kathryn Saltsman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo Saltsman, who reside on Erie avenue near Fourteenth street. Rev. Howard W. Diller, rector, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Maude Brookbank, of Driftwood, a sister of the groom. Mr. Chas. Saltsman acted as best man. A wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home. The happy pair left on Day Express east for the eastern cities, where they will spend two weeks. When they return they will reside on the South Side. Both are popular young people, and if their success and happiness in life shall be measured with the well wishes that go out to them, their joys will be never ceasing.

Mr. Brookbank is an industrious young man, of straightforward, manly character. He is employed as a machinist in the railroad shops at this place. The bride is well known and a popular young lady who possesses many social and domestic accomplishments.

Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Brookbank and daughters, Maude and Rachael, of Driftwood, and Mr. John A. Miller, of Dry Run.—Renovo Record.

HACKET–MASON.

The wedding of Miss Florence Hacket and Mr. M. L. Mason took place last evening in Emmanuel Church, the beautiful ceremony being performed by Rev. J. M. Robertson, Rector of that Parish. Miss Hacket is one of Emporium's highly esteemed young ladies, and Mr. Mason, while hailing from Sterling Run, is well known by our citizens and is in every way an admirable young gentleman. They repaired to their own home, from the church, having the full equipment ready for housekeeping in the tenement of Mrs. J. F. Parsons on Walnut street. We extend our congratulations and best wishes to the happy bride and groom.

TOMPKINS–WILDMAN.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tompkins, on West Fourth St., was, on Monday evening, the scene of a pretty wedding. The contracting parties were his mother, Mrs. Augusta A. Tompkins, of Friendship, N. Y., and Mr. Cameron Wildman, of Whitesville, N. Y. The Rev. O. S. Metzler, pastor of the First M. E. Church, performed the ceremony.

Card of Thanks.

Editor Press:—

We take this method of expressing our sincere thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in the sickness and death of our beloved father, James Welsh. We especially thank Mr. F. X. Blumle and family for the kindness manifested before and after the death.

W. BURFIELD AND FAMILY,
October 30, 1900.

"Above the Clouds," at opera house, Friday evening, Nov. 2.

Now we are ready to make ladies' tailor suits. Give us a trial.
BEDARD THE TAILOR.

Home talent will produce the drama, "Above the Clouds," at opera house, Friday evening, Nov. 2.

The main thing in order to preserve your health in winter is to be comfortably clothed. If you are in need of undergarment N. Seger has any grade you may desire.

It is part of our business to know the wants of the public in wearing apparel, and we believe we are safe in saying that we have just what you want.
N. SEGER.

Golden Wedding Festivities

MR. and MRS. RILEY WARNER.

Last Saturday evening there occurred a pleasant incident at the Warner House, in this place, that seldom falls to the ordinary man or woman—the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Warner. At 8:30 the invited guests commenced to arrive, and by nine o'clock the second-floor parlor, halls and the rooms adjoining the parlor, presented an animated appearance. Thronged in the parlor and halls, in addition to the immediate family and friends of the respected "bride" and "groom" from distant towns, states and cities, as well as a large number of home folks, assembled to help celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner, due to a respected family so many years closely identified with Emporium and Cameron county. The gathering was a very congenial one and represented almost every profession—bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, the clergy, merchants, and a small sprinkling of politicians—just the right kind of an assemblage to give the bride and groom a good, warm reception.

Promptly at the appointed time for the bridal party to make its march from the family parlors to the wedding parlor, Miss Ada Storm, of Springville, Pa., a very charming and talented young lady, seated herself at the piano, located in the west corridor, and rendered the wedding march from *Lohengrin*, to the strains of which the bridal party appeared, being preceded by five grandchildren as bride's maids, beautifully gowned in white—Misses Emo, Ora and Iva Cole, of Keokuk, Iowa; Misses Edna Warner and Marion Judd, and Master Warner Judd, of Emporium—followed by Rev. David Warner (brother of the groom) and Mrs. Lucy Davis, of Springville, Pa., who officiated as bridesmaid fifty years ago. Then followed the bride and groom, looking as fresh and pleasant as daisies, who took their position under a decorated canopy, surrounded by the smiling faces of family and friends. Rev. David P. Warner made a short and very appropriate address, after which Mr. and Mrs. Warner received the hearty and cordial congratulations of their friends. The bride was tastefully gowned in steel-colored lawns-down, the groom wearing the conventional black. The parlor was decorated in evergreens and American Beauty roses.

After the usual pleasantries incident to such occasions, and admiring and viewing the numerous handsome and costly presents bestowed upon the couple by their host of friends, especially the very large collection of gold coin showered upon the excellent and good wife, the guests were, for an hour, agreeably entertained by the grandchildren. Miss Ada Storm, an elocutionist of reputation, recited in fine style a selection from "Ingomar," and also rendered "The Village Gossip" in a pleasing manner. Misses Ora and Iva Cole gave a guitar and mandolin selection, to the delight of all present. Miss Eme Cole sang a solo and Miss Edna Warner rendered a piano solo, each being applauded. Little Miss Marion Judd captured the party with a recitation and Master Warner (Budd) Judd won the prize with his "Water Millyun" story.

The festivities were now transferred to the large dining-room, which was artistically decorated and festooned in gold and white, with smilax trimmings and yellow and white flowers, carnations and ferns in great abundance.. This popular banquet hall has often looked beautiful, but never so handsome as upon this happy occasion. About one hundred guests were soon seated at the three large banquet tables, being assigned their places by Mr. N. P. Warner, day clerk at the hotel and only son of the host and hostess. After grace by Rev. Metzler, pastor of the M. E. church, a sumptuous repast was served in fine style by several handsome young ladies, and it is needless to add that all enjoyed the feast. The clock dial indicating the near approach of Sunday (the clock being carefully laid away, face down) the pleasant evening's festivities closed, and voted by all a joyous occasion.

The following relatives and friends from a distance were in attendance upon this never-to-be-forgotten celebration:

Rev. (brother) and Mrs. David P. Warner, South Berne, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. (sister to groom) David Coons, Gloversville, N. Y.

Mrs. C. S. French and Mr. Walter Warner (niece and nephew of groom), Austin, Pa.

Mrs. M. B. Storm (sister to bride) and daughter, Miss Ida Storm, Springville, Pa.

Mr. (brother to bride) and Mrs. W. T. Dunlap, Springville, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. (niece) Geo. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. K. D. Sampson (cousin), Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. L. Davis, Springville, Pa., who officiated as bridesmaid fifty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole (daughter) and three daughters—Misses Emo, Ora and Iva—of Keokuk, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bachelder, Galion, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. William Howard, Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Russell, Clarendon, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Niver, Clarendon, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Warner have been residents of Emporium since 1868 and are known far and wide for their genial and hospitable manners; as neighbors and citizens they are kind and charitable to a fault. Although well advanced in years they are both hale and hearty, and it is hoped they may be spared to enjoy their diamond wedding. Every one of their children, as well as grand children, were present upon this important and uncommon event: Mrs. Lulu Cole, wife of John H. Cole, a prominent citizen of Keokuk, Iowa; Norman P. Warner, day clerk in the Warner House; Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle, wife of John J. Hinkle, employed in the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia; Mrs. Maggie Judd, wife of F. G. Judd, fire insurance agent and dealer in harness goods, Emporium.

Now, that this great event has passed, our genial friends will have a little time to devote to King Pedro—"gad if we don't."

N. Seger is right on deck with a full and up-to-date line of winter clothing.

This is the season when mothers are alarmed on account of croup. It is quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, which children like to take. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

DR. CHAS. F. SPANGLER,
Kane, Penn'a.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT.
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Dispensary cases treated at Kane Summit Hospital every Wednesday and Saturday morning

A North East man and his better half were going to the theatre one evening this week. The wife said: "Dear, will you please step into my room and get my goats off the dresser?" "Your goats?" said the puzzled husband, "what new fad have you women got up now?" "I'll show you!" snapped his wife as she sailed away and came back putting on her gloves. "Are those what you mean? Humph, I'd call those kids," he said sarcastically. "I used to," she replied sweetly, "but they are getting so old I am ashamed to any longer." He took the hint.—Breeze.

Largest of Animals.

Mr. Beddard in his book on whales reminds readers that although imagination is apt to picture the giant reptiles of the Jurassic and cretaceous periods as having exceeded in size all modern animals yet in fact there is no evidence that the earth has ever contained either on the land or in the sea creatures exceeding the whale in bulk. The mammoth was larger than the elephant, but the ichthyosaurus could not match the whale for size, although with its terrible jaws it would doubtless have been the whale's master.

A Misunderstanding.

"Here! Where are you going?" cried the housekeeper.

"Why, lady," replied Harvard Hasben, "I don't suppose you want me to get my board here permanent."

"None of your impertinence! Before I gave you your dinner I asked you if you were ready to go to work at once, and you said 'yes.'"

"My goodness! Did you say 'at once?' I understood you to say 'once.' I thought you were curious about my past."—Philadelphia Press.

Of Two Evils.

"Ruggles, I am sorry to hear you were burned out the other day. Did you lose all your household goods?"

"Yes, but we don't feel so awfully bad over it, Lumpkin. We expected to have to move next week anyway."—Chicago Tribune.

No Longer Needed.

Parke—I've just had my telephone taken out.

Lane—What for?

Parke—My next door neighbor put one in.—Harper's Bazar.

"There's no time like the present," said the young college man as he turned over to his "uncle" the watch his grandfather had given him last birthday.—Syracuse Herald.

The Bengal cavalry, which constitutes the bodyguard of the governor general of India, was raised as far back as 1775.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in each month during 1900, from Chicago via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, to points in Iowa, South and North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington at the rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip, good 21 days. For further information call on or address W. S. Howell, G. E. P. A., 381 Broadway, New York, or John R. Pott, D. P. A., 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa. Dec. 10

ALL SORTS.

Every nation in Europe is putting her hand in her pocket and rushing for our coal counter.

Feelings of safety pervade the household that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only remedy that produces immediate results. It is infallible for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

It looks as if the Chinese government had decided to spend the whole winter in the country.

It is well to know that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may be offered you. See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

If the Chinese get a chance to choose they will not choose the Manchus for their future ruler.

Torturing skin eruptions, burns and sores are soothed at once and promptly healed by applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles. Beware of worthless counterfeits. R. C. Dodson 8ly

Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of food; that is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be taken in all conditions and cannot help but do you good. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Alas! the poor Dowager is dead again.

See a lot of young girls in another column with their garments tucked up treading grapes in a Quinto vilage of Portugal during the wine making season. The practice is kept up to this day. Speer of New Jersey, however, uses rubber rollers and makes the most superior wines of the world. 33-8t

Bryan's throat is the eighth wonder.

Stops the Cough And Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents. 26yl

Free of Charge.

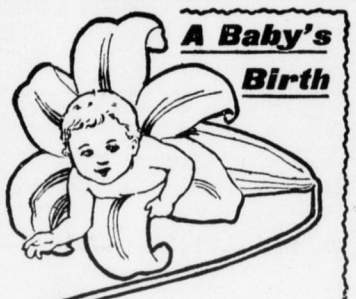
Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the breast, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at L. Taggart's, Emporium, Pa., will be presented with a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children without order from parents.

No throat or lung remedy ever had such a sale as Boschee's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggists will tell you its success was marvelous. It is really the only throat and lung Remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac. 2n34eow

Happiness depends very much on the condition of the liver and kidneys. The ills of life make but little impression on those whose digestion is good. You can regulate your liver and kidneys with HERBINE and enjoy health and buoyancy of spirits. Price, 50 cents. L. Taggart. Oct

A Baby's Birth



is very much like the blossoming of a flower. Its beauty and perfection depends entirely upon the care bestowed upon its parent. Expectant mothers should have the tenderest care. They should be spared all worry and anxiety. They should eat plenty of good nourishing food and take gentle exercises. This will go a long way toward preserving their health and their beauty as well as that of the little one to come. But to be absolutely sure of a short and painless labor they should use

Mother's Friend

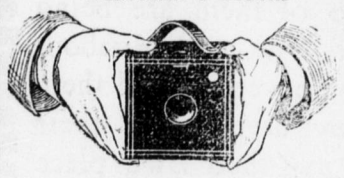
regularly during the months of gestation. This is a simple liniment, which is to be applied externally. It gives strength and vigor to the muscles and prevents all of the discomforts of pregnancy, which women used to think were absolutely necessary. When Mother's Friend is used there is no danger whatever.

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store, $1 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Write for our free book, "Before Baby is Born."

EASTMAN'S KODAK



You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

Fresh Candy.

I have just added a large line of fresh candy at my store, which is the purest the market affords.

Be Sure You'r Right, Then go Ahead.

That's a safe rule to follow all through life. It's a particularly good rule to follow when you are shopping. We don't want you to buy a single article here until you are sure that it and the price is right. We may charge you a certain price for something—before you buy it, we want you to know what other stores charge for the same thing.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

GOOD GROCERIES DAY'S PURE GROCERIES.
RELIABLE SERVICE.

We aim to meet the Special Requirements. If anything is needed that cannot be found in our varied stock, let us know, and we will take pleasure in helping you to procure it. We are constantly adding to our stock, such new goods as in our opinion will be appreciated, and ask you to visit our store when convinient and make a personal inspection.

TRY OUR HAMS AND BACON; always fresh and therefore of superior flavor.

Wines improve with age, but not so with meats. "Never buy a ham or bacon because it is offered at a low price. Cheapness counts one against its being choice." Hams, 14c; Bacon 15c. lb.

FRESH CRISP CRACKERS and WAFERS. If you are fond of them, you will find what is to your liking in our stock. Tough, stale crackers will not be tolerated here.

THE FINEST COFFEE is none too good for discriminating Emporiumites. That is why so many buy our "Royal" Java and Mocha. Its a particularly rich blend, an exceptional coffee, 35c lb.; 3lbs. $1.00. The rapidity with which our "Ja-ma-ka" blend sells, is sufficient proof that it finds favor with many. For a medium priced coffee, we believe it cannot be excelled. 22c lb. one pound cartons only.

Telephone 6, Fourth St. J. H. DAY.

THE LOOM OF GOD.

Day's curtains blue are furled; their muffling glare,
That shuts Infinity from eyes of earth,
Is drawn aside; and now, august and bare,
The loom of God in majesty stands forth.
O swift and sure the shining shuttles fly,
Weaving apace the web of destiny;
Yet neither throb nor jar nor snapping thread
Breaketh the awful hush where God doth tread;
And I, an atom's atom, still am hurled
Onward and onward with this fleeing world,
I know not where, nor why; the vast design
Benumbs, engulfs, each struggling thought of mine;
I tremble in the starry stillness grand
That powerless I stand.

Yet with the web a weft sublimer still
Is wrought—as flowers bloom on warp and woof,
So bloom God's thoughts in man if he but will,
Nor from his holy purpose hold aloof.
O, swift and sure as planets' swerveless flight,
Drawing the threads that bind the Infinite,
Our days go flashing—shuttles in the loom,
Weaving the web whereon God's thoughts may bloom;
For living souls to rhythmic sun and star
The meaning give that doth complete or mar
The plan Divine; and whatsoe'er it be,
The mystic thread shall span eternity!
I tremble in the stillness, that one strand
I hold in mine own hand!

—Mrs. Frances Moore Geiger, in N. Y. Observer.

THE STURGIS WAGER
A DETECTIVE STORY.

By EDGAR MORETTE.

Copyright, 1899, by Frederick A. Stokes Co.

CHAPTER XX.—CONTINUED.

There was a brief silence, broken at last by Sprague, who asked:

"Has he escaped?"

Sturgis hesitated.

"That depends upon how we look at it," he said, gravely, at length; "he has paid the penalty of his crimes."

"What do you mean?"

"He is dead," answered the reporter.

"Dead? But I tell you I saw him—"

"I know; but he has died since."

"Suicide?"

"No;" the reporter's voice sank to a whisper; "murder."

"Murder?" repeated the artist, startled. "But how do you know that?"

"This lump of lead tells the story," said Sturgis, holding up the shapeless piece of metal which he had taken out of the vat.

"What is it? A bullet?"

"Yes; the bullet which Chatham carried in his arm from the time that he was wounded by Arbogast, the bullet which has enabled me to trace him step by step, from his flight from the overturned cab to Dr. Thurston's and finally to his death in this very room; the bullet whose peculiar shape is recorded in this shadow picture taken by Thurston by means of the Roentgen rays."

So saying, he handed Sprague the photograph. But the artist had ceased to listen.

"In this very room?" he mused aloud, looking about him with awe.

"Yes. The story is simple enough. The man whose instrument Chatham was is not one who would care to be lumbered up with tools, which become positively dangerous as soon as they cease to be useful. This man, totally unhampered by pity, gratitude or fear, determined to destroy the accountant, whose discovery might have imperiled his own welfare. What mattered a human life or two, when weighed against the possible loss of his own life or liberty, or of his high social standing and his enormous wealth; for this man is both renowned and rich, and he appears to have brought wholesale murder to a science."

"Do you mean to say that wholesale murder can be indulged in with impunity in a city like New York, at the end of the nineteenth century?" asked Sprague, aghast.

"Yes; when it is done in the systematic and scientific manner that has been employed here. For this murderer is the most remarkable criminal of modern times. He has not been satisfied with killing his victims; he has succeeded in completely wiping them out of existence. Criminals have often attempted to destroy the bodies of their victims, but they have never before succeeded as this man has. He is a chemist of remarkable talent, and he has discovered a compound in which bone as well as human tissue is rapidly and totally dissolved. There it is in yonder tank. See how completely the liquid has destroyed the bone handle of this knife."

Sturgis, after showing the damaged knife to his companion, resumed his whittling upon the cover of the box on which the artist was seated.

"Chatham's body has been dissolved in that tank within a very short time. It has entirely disappeared; this flattened bullet alone is left, lead being one of the few substances which are not soluble in the contents of the tank. Fortunately he overlooked that fact. Genius has its lapses."

Presently Sprague ventured to say:

"If numerous crimes have been committed here, as you intimate, I do not understand how it is that suspicion has never rested on this house before."

"The author of these crimes has taken every precaution to render the chance of discovery quite remote. His dwelling-house on one street, and the bogus Chemical company on the other, are in communication through this underground passage, while apparently having no connection with each other. Moreover, he is too shrewd to make frequent use of this death chamber. That does well enough as a last resort, when he is obliged to commit the murders with his own hands; but I suspect that this man has other agents like Chatham, who do the dirty work for him and then quietly ship the bodies here for annihilation, as it was intended should be done with Arbogast's. Ah! yes; I thought so. You are sitting upon one of these bodies now."

Sprague started to his feet; and, following the direction in which Sturgis was pointing with his open knife, he vaguely discerned, through the opening which the reporter had whittled, a small surface of what had once been the features of a human being.

After gazing for some minutes in horror-stricken silence at the distorted face, the artist asked in a low voice:

"How did Chatham meet his death?"

"I don't know yet," answered Sturgis, gravely; "this man is no ordinary criminal. His work is clean and leaves no blood-stains and no disorder to tell of its accomplishment. He takes life with his own hands only when he is forced to do so; but, when he does, his method is masterly. It was easier to make away with Chatham than to pay him the price agreed upon for his complicity in the Knickerbocker bank embezzlement; and so his life was taken. I hope to discover how before I leave here."

Sprague started as the reporter ceased speaking.

"The price of his complicity?" he claimed, laying his hand upon Sturgis' arm and looking earnestly into his eyes.

"Yes," replied the reporter, steadily meeting his friend's gaze, "his daughter's hand."

Sprague looked away from the honest eyes of the reporter, as if he dreaded to read in them the answer to his next question.

"Who is this fiend incarnate, who is willing to traffic in his own flesh and blood, and with whom murder is a science?"

"The man who is capable of these crimes, and of any others which might serve to remove an obstacle from his way is—"

The reporter did not finish his sentence. He suddenly grasped his companion by the arm and stood transfixed, his eyes dilated, his neck craned in a listening attitude, every muscle tense like those of a wild animal in ambush about to spring upon its approaching prey.

Presently a click was heard as though a bolt had been shot from its socket.

"Draw your revolver!" Sturgis whispered hoarsely to his companion. "Quick!—Look there!"

At the same time he drew his own weapon and pointed in the direction of the door at the head of the stairs. The door opened and a man entered, quietly smoking a cigar.

"Dr. Murdock!" exclaimed Sprague with horror.

Murdock, still holding the door ajar, eyed the two men for an instant, his impassive face betraying not the slightest sign of emotion. Then, taking his cigar from his lips:

"Ah, gentlemen," he drawled, in his ironical way, "I am delighted to see you. I trust you will make yourselves perfectly at home for a few minutes. I shall return directly. You can continue to work out your little problem in the meantime, Mr. Sturgis."

With these words he calmly turned to leave the room.

"Stop!" shouted Sturgis, leveling his revolver at Murdock's head; "stand where you are or I fire!"

The reporter's shot rang out almost before he had finished his sentence; but Murdock, unscathed, passed out of the room, closing the door behind him.

Sprague, dazed by the rapidity with which this scene had been acted, stood rooted to the spot, without having made any attempt to use the revolver which he had drawn at Sturgis' bidding.

The reporter sprang up the stairs and threw his weight against the door. But it was doubtless intended to withstand great shocks, for it remained unshaken.

"Check!" came the sound of a mocking voice from the other side of the door.

Then, rushing down the stairs again, Sturgis shouted to his companion:

"Come quick! We must get out of here!"

And he led the way through the subterranean passage toward the cellar of the Manhattan Chemical company.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Before the men had gone many steps a grating sound reached their ears from the direction of the skylight. They looked up and saw sliding steel shutters slowly and ponderously close, like grim jaws; and suddenly they felt themselves cut off from the outside world.

Sturgis, taking up his lighted candle, made his way to the door of the subterranean passage and tried in vain to open it; the heavy iron bolt remained immovable in its socket. Inch by inch he scrutinized the door with growing anxiety. At last he abandoned the search and returned in the direction of the square chamber.

"That explains why he wanted to shut me in here when I was in his office," he muttered under his breath.

"What is the matter?" asked Sprague.

"We are caught like rats in a trap," replied Sturgis. Then with feeling he added: "I do not know how this will end, old man. I have bungled, and I fear the game is lost. If our lives are the forfeit, you will owe your death to my stupidity."

Sprague looked at his friend, as if surprised to hear him apparently abandon the fight.

"Don't worry about me," he said, kindly; "I came here of my own free will. But," he added, as a vision of Agnes Murdock flashed upon his mind, "I have no intention to die just yet, if I can help it. Are we not both able-bodied men and armed? What can one man do against two?"

"It is not an open fight," said Sturgis, "but I am glad to see your spirit. I do not give up; but I want you to realize that we are in a critical situation, with the odds enormously against us."

"Why, what can Murdock do?"

"Perhaps what he did to Chatham. It will probably not be long before we discover what that was."

"But there must be some way of opening that door from the inside," said Sprague.

"There evidently is none," replied Sturgis; "he probably controls these doors from the outside by electrical connection."

The men were back in the square chamber. Sturgis' eyes were roving restlessly over the walls, ceiling and floor in search of a loophole of escape.

"There is no chance to reach the skylight without a ladder; and even if we could reach it, we should be no further advanced, as it would be impossible to make any impression on the steel shutters. That leaves the register and the speaking tube. While I examine the register, suppose you try the tube. If it connects with the Manhattan Chemical company's office, there is a bare chance that we may attract the attention of the detectives whom we left there."

"As we were saying, Mr. Sturgis—"

The words came in Murdock's mocking tones.

Sturgis quickly held the lighted candle above his head and peered in the direction whence came the sound. A panel of the door at the head of the stairs had been pushed up, revealing a small opening, covered by a strong and closely-woven wire netting.

"As we were saying, 'murder will out!' Nevertheless, it is sometimes easier to weld a chain, even of circumstantial evidence, than it is to predict who will be bound in it."

Sturgis and Sprague stood in the glimmering light of the candle, silently watching the glowing eyes behind the screen.

"Mr. Sturgis, you are a clever man," continued Murdock, "an uncommonly

"AH, GENTLEMEN, I AM DELIGHTED TO SEE YOU."

clever man. I frankly admit that I had underrated your ability. But then we are all fallible, after all. I made my share of blunders, as you seem to have discovered; but you will doubtless now concede that your own course has not been entirely free from errors. And now that we have reached the conclusion of this interesting game, I have the honor to announce: 'Mate in one move!' Perhaps you are surprised that I should take the trouble to explain the situation to you so clearly. I do so in recognition of your superior intelligence. I see in you a peer. If matters could have been so arranged, I should have been proud to work in harmony with such a man as you; and indeed, when a short time ago I invited you to my laboratory, it was my intention to offer you a compromise which I hoped I might be able to persuade you to accept. I felt that you would prove an ally who could be trusted. But, alas, that is impossible now, on account of your friend's presence. With all due respect to Mr. Sprague, as an amiable man of the world and a prince of good fellows, it may be said that he is not one of us. Much to my sorrow, therefore, I am left no alternative to the course I am about to adopt. The fault, if anybody's, is your own, after all, Mr. Sprague. There is a homely but expressive adage concerning the danger of 'monkeying' with a buzz saw. Why, my dear friend, did you 'monkey' with Mr. Sturgis' buzz saw, instead of sticking to your palette and maulstick?

"But I fear I am growing garrulous, gentlemen. If I had time, I should like to explain to Mr. Sturgis the details of some of the more important, and, in my humble opinion, more brilliant schemes of which I have been the—ah—the promoter; for I dislike to be judged by the bungling operations which have so nearly caused me to lose this latest little game. But this cannot be. I shall have to continue to confide to the pages of my journal, as I have done for years, the interesting events of, I may say, a somewhat remarkable career, which I hope will some day, after my death, find their way in print to public favor. My dream has always been that some such man as Mr. Sturgis might ultimately edit these memoirs; but, alas, the fondest of human dreams are seldom destined to be realized.

"Now, then, gentlemen, before finally parting with you, I wish to honorably carry out the terms of my wager with Mr. Sturgis. I concede the fact that, to all intents and purposes, he has won the bet, and I authorize you, Mr. Sprague, as stakeholder, to pay him the amount I deposited with you. As I have already suggested, he has made some perhaps excusable mistakes; but, then as he himself stated the other night, 'a detective has a lifetime in which to correct a blunder.' A lifetime! It is not in accordance with Mr. Sturgis' usual practice to use so vague a term. A lifetime is not necessarily a very long time, Mr. Sturgis."

During this tirade Sturgis and Sprague had remained standing with their eyes fixed upon the gleaming carbuncles which peered at them from behind the grated peephole at the top of the stairs. The artist seemed to realize that the fight was lost. His attitude was that of a brave man accepting, with calm despair, an unpleasant but inevitable doom. The reporter had drawn his revolver at the first sound of Murdock's voice, but had immediately returned it to his pocket upon realizing that the chemist was protected by a bullet-proof grating. Now, pale and collected, he remained inscrutable. It was impossible, even for the sharp eyes of Murdock, to determine whether he was at last resigned to his fate, or whether his active mind was still on the alert for a loophole of escape.

The bit of candle which he held in his hand had burned so low that at last he was unable to hold it without risk of burning his fingers. Whereupon he coolly set it down upon the stone floor, where presently the wick fell over into a pool of molden paraffine, and the flame sputtered noisily, sending fitful gleams through the darkness.

"Well," continued Murdock's voice, "it is at any rate a great satisfaction to play a game with an adversary worthy of one's steel. You have played well, Mr. Sturgis. I think you would have won modestly; and you are losing as I would myself have lost, had our positions been reversed. Good-bye."

The gleaming eyes disappeared from the grating and the sliding panel closed with a metallic click.

"Now, then," said Sturgis to his companion, "the last chance lies in the speaking tube. But first help me move this box."

"What do you want to do with the box?" asked Sprague, who, however, did as he was bid.

"It may help us to gain a little time. Put it down here."

Sturgis struck a match and pointed out the spot.

"On the hot-air register?"

"On what looks like a hot-air register. Did you ever see a hot-air register with no apparent means of shutting off the heat?"

Sprague, who stood almost over the register, suddenly threw back his head and gasped for breath.

"You have discovered the secret of this death trap," said Sturgis, observing him.

"Gas!" spluttered the artist.

"Yes, he is going to asphyxiate us. Now, quick, to the speaking tube! The box will somewhat retard the rush of gas; but, at the best, it is only a question of minutes before the air becomes so charged as to render respiration impossible."

[To Be Continued.]

HAD A TOOTH TO PICK.

The Ludicrous Mistake of an Oriental Diplomat Whose English Was Weak.

"In earlier days," said H. L. Wilson, of Washington, D. C., relates the New York Tribune, "a diplomat came to us from out the east who was a source of joy and never ending pleasure while he sojourned among us. His short, well-built figure was surmounted by a head out of all proportion to the body beneath, which to maintain a perfect symmetry should have been joined to a far larger trunk. This disproportion of head to body led a certain young wit of the capital to remark on first catching sight of the newcomer: 'He looks as if he'd picked up his head on a battlefield, doesn't he?' The visitor from the orient signalized his advent into the social life of Washington by giving a dinner, at which, he being a bachelor, the wife of a fellow-member of the corps acted as hostess. To her as she entered his house, adhering to a certain custom of the east, with a deep salaam he presented a salver upon which rested some bread and salt and a highly chased key of pure gold, which supposedly gave entrance to his treasure chest, the whole combination testifying hospitality and confidence. Now, this key was very beautiful, and the wife of his fellow diplomat, having regarded it with a covetous eye when she found it presented to her, promptly put it into her pocket, and left it there, to the manifest and ill-concealed chagrin of her host.

"In his first days in Washington, but after he had learned sufficient English to maintain a running conversation, he became ambitious, and essayed the idiom of the newly-acquired tongue with something of disaster to himself, for at a ball one evening he went up to a debutante and greeted her with: 'Ah ha! I've got a tooth to pick with you.'

"He has gone from us now, but he has left a vacant place behind him, for he was a good fellow, and clever as well, and you were always sure that he would furnish constant food for talk the season through."

Swett Knew the Origin.

The late Leonard Swett always prided himself on his ability to trace expressions to their derivatives. On one occasion a man speaking to him referred to another as "a son of a sea cook." Mr. Swett turned abruptly about and said: "That expression is not correct. You mean the son of a sekawk, which is a perversion of the Indian name segonk, which means skunk, and is usually pronounced 'sekawk.' Few people ever use the term correctly or comprehend its meaning."—Chicago Chronicle.

Confirmatory.

Old Friend—Lucilla, do you remember you used to say all the nice men were married?

Young Wife (of about a year's standing)—Yes, and I have found out now that they were.—Chicago Tribune.

Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets.

To nearly all points in the United States on sale at all ticket offices of the Chicago Great Western Railway on the first and third Tuesdays of October, November and December, at the very low homeseekers' rate of one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets good for return within 21 days from date of sale. Persons contemplating a trip will save money by calling on any Great Western Agent and obtaining detail information regarding the homeseekers rates, or addressing F. H. Lord, G. P. & T. A., 113 Adams St., Chicago.

Kind of the Kid.

Jones—Come, be honest; when you have to walk the baby don't you swear a little?

Smith—Possibly, but then the baby makes such a noise with his crying that nobody can hear me.—Boston Transcript.

A Map of the United States for 15 Cents.

Our map, which is 48x34 inches, mounted to hang on the wall, is particularly interesting and valuable, as it shows in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen states, Louisiana Purchase, the Texas Annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent postage prepaid on receipt of price, 15 cents. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger agent C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

He Did It—With a Slam.

"I am willing to do anything," said the applicant for work.

"All right," said the hard-hearted merchant. "Please close the door behind you when you go out."—Somerville Journal.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, delicious and healthful. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c.

Meant Every Word of It.

Oldsalt (grimly)—How do you like yachting, old man?

Landlubb (seasick, very weakly)—Why, I could die yachting!—Puck.

Jell-O, The New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts. Try it to-day.

"He insulted me!" she exclaimed. "He contradicted me in a most brutal way. What have you to say to that?" "Why, I—er—I—that is to say, I—er—admire his nerve, of course," answered Mr. Meekly.—Chicago Post.

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Wisdom has an up-hill fight against a fool.—Chicago Daily News.

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as 300,000,000 of them are being smoked this year. Ask anybody about them, if you have never smoked them yourself. They have made their own reputation and their own place in the cigar trade, wholly on their merits. Three good smokes for five cents, and no waste!

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents. 5

A HISTORIC CORNER.

Occupied Once by Washington's Best Known Hotel.

In One of Its Rooms Andrew Johnson Took the Oath of Office as President of the United States.

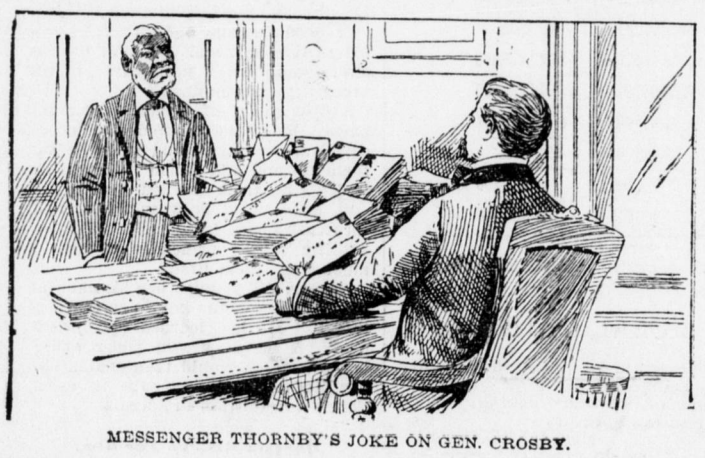
[Special Washington Letter.]

THERE is a historic corner on Pennsylvania avenue which is now occupied by a hotel; and very few people now living know anything about the history of the locality.

For many years the building on the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue was occupied by the pension office, and then a dry goods and notions store built up a successful business there. Six years ago alterations were made which transformed the building into a hotel and cafe and now additions have been built along Twelfth street, completely obliterating all of the landmarks which were so dear to us old-timers.

Nearly 20 years ago "Boss" Shepherd, the man of energy and executive ability who changed the national capital from its condition of a sluggard southern town in a mudhole to a national city with broad avenues and concreted streets, built upon the corner referred to a six-story brick building, with mansard roof, and rented it to the government for the use of the pension office. It was so occupied until the architectural monstrosity in Judiciary square was completed, in 1885, and then the pension office was removed and the Shepherd building was taken by a prosperous storekeeper.

During the civil war the corner was occupied by the best known and most popular hotel in the city, called the Kirkwood house. Members of the cabinet as well as prominent senators and representatives resided at the Kirkwood house, and prominent officers of the federal armies were constantly



MESSENGER THORNBY'S JOKE ON GEN. CROSBY.

coming and going as guests of the same hotel. Vice President Andrew Johnson was a guest of the Kirkwood house on the night of the tragedy at Ford's theater, when President Lincoln lost his life by the hand of an assassin. On the following morning it was in the Kirkwood house that Mr. Johnson took the oath of office and became president of the United States.

In the spring of 1864, when the successful general of the Mississippi valley, U. S. Grant, came to the national capital to receive from the hands of the president his commission as lieutenant general of all the armies he was a guest at the Kirkwood house. From time to time Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Logan, Meade and other eminent military men either had their rooms or took their meals at the Kirkwood house. It was not until several years after the war had closed, when the armies had been disbanded, the carpet-bag period had passed, and the unusual business incident to and dependent upon the civil war had ceased, that the Kirkwood house, being no longer the most popular hostelrie in the city, was closed.

During the latter part of March, 1864, while he was planning the offensive campaign which commenced with the battle of the Wilderness on the 5th day of the following May, a banquet was given to Gen. Grant in the Kirkwood house, which was followed by a ball, and in the festivities of both events Miss Kate Chase, the accomplished, brilliant and beautiful daughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, was the social leader. Although the celebrated hostelrie was a frame building of the olden style, it was an exceptionally large and roomy structure for those days. More than 200 men and women of distinction participated in the banquet, and, before the dawn of the morrow had dispersed the merry-makers, nearly 1,000 of the men and women of note in those days participated in the terpsichorean mazes.

For many years the best servant in the old Kirkwood house was a colored man named George Thornby. He acted as valet to Gen. Grant on that occasion and was subsequently detailed to look after the comfort of Vice President Johnson. So it happened that when the old house finally gave way to a more modern structure, Thornby, through the kind intercession of many men of prominence whom he had served, secured an appointment as messenger in the post office department, when Congressman Tyner, of Indiana, was made postmaster general. He remained there until a few years ago, when he died. Thornby was a very intelligent fellow and was made mail messenger to the first assistant postmaster general. During his latter years he took a great deal of pleasure in telling a story concerning John Schuyler Crosby, of New York, who was the governor of the territory of Montana for three years and became first assistant postmaster general when Frank Hatton was advanced to the position of postmaster general. Thornby opened all the envelopes and laid the smaller ones, which ostensibly contained personal letters, upon the desk of the first assistant postmaster general; but the big official envelopes he distributed to the clerks in charge of the appointments in the different states, and he always did his work intelligently and with good judgment.

Gov. Crosby had only been the incumbent of the office of first assistant postmaster general a few days when he rung his bell, to which Thornby responded, and Gov. Crosby said:

"I want to know who it is that opens my letters every day before they are placed on my desk."

"That is my work, sir," said Thornby, bowing and smiling as one who knows his duty is well performed.

"Well, hereafter," said Gov. Crosby, "I do not want anybody to open my mail. Let the mail be placed upon my desk and I will open it myself. I do not wish to have my correspondence handled in this indiscriminate manner."

On the following morning, when Crosby entered his office he was amazed to see it transformed into a general delivery office and mail packing establishment. His desk was stacked three feet high with letters of every description, not one of which Thornby had opened. In a little space upon the desk before Crosby's chair were 150 or 200 small envelopes containing letters which might be presumed to be personal, but at least three-fourths of which must have been official.

Gov. Crosby was no fool. He simply lacked executive departmental experience. He saw at once that the colored man had a huge joke on him. He rang the bell, and when the polite Thornby appeared, he said: "Thornby, here is a five-dollar bill which belongs to you. Take all of this stuff off of my desk and say nothing about it to anybody."

The faithful and intelligent negro did as requested. But the clerks, who had been waiting for their daily work more than two hours that morning, had ascertained the fact that all of their mail was piled upon Crosby's desk, so that Thornby violated no confidence later when he told the story with many a hilarious smile.

The old Kirkwood house is merely a reminiscence in the national capital. Its disappearance was voluminously commented upon when it was obliterated; and the story of the old hotel is brought vividly to memory by reason of the fact that another old hotel, within a block of the treasury building, has been torn down this summer in order to make room for an immense modern structure.

The old hotel was originally built in 1836, for the use of the post office department. Within five years the Doric columns of the new post office department were erected, and the postmaster general took possession thereof. Then it was that the hotel was opened. It has been known by name to all who have visited the national capital during the past 60 years. It was what the proprietor hoped it would be, as he expressed it with his New England nasal twang, "a very likely tavern." The hotel which will take its place will be a credit to this great and growing city.

The department of justice is in temporary quarters because its historic building, opposite the treasury department, has been torn down this summer, to make room for another, a bigger and better building. The old Corcoran art gallery is about to be taken down, in order to make room for a hall of records of the executive departments.

These are only a few of the improvements which are being made upon Pennsylvania avenue; and they have come none too soon. The principal thoroughfare of the national capital has long been regarded as the best parade ground in the world; but the buildings along that thoroughfare have never reflected credit upon the city, nor upon the people of the republic. The improvements briefly outlined here really constitute a great stride in the development of the national capital as a modern city.

SMITH D. FRY.

Perfect.

"I wish I were nearer perfection," I said,
As I sat on the sofa with her;
The lamp threw a halo of gold o'er her head,
Her breath was like orris and myrrh.

That's easy," she said, with a smile in her eye,
A trick she had gathered from Venus;
And then, with a laugh and a fluttering sigh,
She cast out the pillow between us.
—Puck.

No Ague Left.

Boarder—I hear that there used to be a great deal of fever and ague around here.

Host—Yes; but none here now, not a bit. We've all got acclimated.—N. Y. Weekly.

Bores Even Himself.

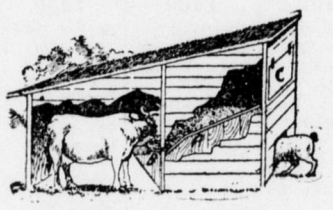
Belle—Is Chappie tiresome?

Flora—Is he? Why, they say he yawns incessantly when he's alone.—The Smart Set.

FATTENING CATTLE.

Convenient Self-Feeder That Is Sure to Keep All Sorts of Grain from Being Wasted.

In feeding fattening cattle, there is much waste of grain besides heavy work where it is necessary to keep feeding troughs supplied with grain with the usual method of carrying the grain to the troughs when emptied by the cattle. A method which will keep the troughs supplied and keep the grain from being wasted will recommend itself to the feeder of cattle. A self-feeder, as illustrated, can



FEEDING COWS MADE EASY.

be made of a size to fill the requirements of the feed lot. The feed trough, b, is at the lower side of the building, under the shed roof, which is merely a continuation of the feeder roof. The upper half of the building contains the grain. The floor of the grain bin, a, is built at an angle as shown, so as to slide the grain down to the opening into the trough. This opening extends the whole length of the trough and is about one inch wide—wide enough to allow the cattle to lick out the grain when the pressure above does not force it out. There will be but little of the grain at a time in the trough, but that little will be immediately replaced as soon as eaten. If hogs follow the feeders, openings can be made to allow them to enter the building under the grain bin, which will make an excellent hog house. The door for shoveling in the grain, c, is on the upper side, just beneath the eaves. Grain can be put in by the wagon load.—J. L. Irwin, in Farm and Home.

ADULTERATED FOODS.

Arsenical Butter Colors, Highly Injurious to Health, Discovered in Many Samples.

The Breeders' Gazette has been compiling some figures from a recent report of the Ohio dairy and food commissioner and makes the following exhibit:

Of the total of 1,471 samples of food collected in the open market by the Ohio dairy and food commissioner, under the new pure food law of the state, 949 were found to contain adulterants. In many instances the adulterants were highly injurious antiseptics, and coal tar coloring, which is very detrimental to digestion, was often detected. Of 15 samples of coffee only two were pure. One sample contained only seven per cent. coffee, and another none at all, while in no case was there more than 60 per cent. of the real berry present. Of 28 samples of cheese 19 were not pure. In one sample 80 per cent. of cottonseed oil and lard was found. In a second 80 per cent of foreign fat and in a third no less than 87 per cent. of mixed fats and oils were found. As a rule the filled cheese contained only 30 per cent. of foreign fat. Of many samples of "pure fruit jam" every one of them was adulterated; all contained salicylic acid, and all were artificially colored. Raspberry jelly was found to be made of apples and glucose. The commissioner's report is couched in scathing terms, and it is to be hoped that the punishment of the dishonest manufacturers may be made to fit the crime.

It is to be noticed that the report for the first time rebukes the use of the present arsenical colors found in butter, and justly speaks of its true character. Presently we shall have more of such reports from other states, and then the country will soon be ripe to demand restrictive legislation. Let the good work continue. Down with arsenical colors!

The Lawns in the Fall.

Where the grass is getting thin on the lawn and you want to avoid ploughing it treat it in the fall, after the lawn has become pretty well saturated with moisture; if not wet then, the following should be done in the spring, although it is best to treat the lawn this fall. Scarify it with a harrow, containing many small teeth, pretty thoroughly. Sow on blue grass and red top, reharrow lightly and roll. Apply, before the harrowing is done, 100 pounds of dried blood per acre. In the spring sow at the rate of 50 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre some white clover and roll. Dig out the coarser weeds. Should the blue grass and red top seeds on the fall sowing fail add these seeds in the early spring at the time of sowing the clover.

The secret of making butter that will keep a long time is having the age of the cream and its temperature right before churning. Set in common tin pans in an ordinary cool cellar, the cream should be skimmed 36 hours from the time it was set, and then kept not longer than four days in cool weather and two in hot.—National Rural.

To cleanse hand towels that may be used by operators in the dairy, boil in sal soda water.

A Thankful Woman.

On September 27, 1900, Mrs. Anna E. V. Bartley, of 1823 Baymiller Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote: "My eyes were sore ever since I was eleven years old. My parents tried everything they could for me, used all the Eye Doctors and they could not do as much as relieve me. My eyelids at times would have ulcers on them, causing terrible pain, so I could neither sleep nor work, and leeches were put on my head and temples to draw the blood away from my eyes. But your wonderful Lotion has cured me and I have been well now for more than five years. I am never without it at home and have been recommending it to dozens of sufferers because it cured me, and I cannot thank you too much for what it has done for me." If your druggist does not keep it, send to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl Street, New York, for sample of Lotion and Lotion Soap.

We do a good many needless things just because we suspect somebody thinks we can't.—Puck.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There should be less worrying about what the "unseen has in store," and more care of the health to be able to do the work it brings to everyone.—Atchison Globe.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

"Do you believe in luck?" asked Edgely. "Depends on who is dealing," replied Stacker, sagely.—Town Topics.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Seeking the Details.—"He died of heart failure," said the doctor. "Of course, of course," returned the perverse man; "everybody does that, but what made his heart fail?" Thus do the thoughtless ever make trouble for the learned.—Chicago Post.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The day is lost if you pass it without having laughed at least once.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

When a man is looking for trouble he never loses his way.—Town Topics.

Each package of PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

The more a man talks, the less wood he saws.—Atchison Globe.

Lots of men who are short on sense are long on dollars.—Chicago Daily News.

Rentham—"How absurd it is! Everybody knows there is no north pole, and yet think of the money and the lives that have been thrown away in order to discover it." Redding—"Yes, but think of the time and effort wasted in seeking the man or woman who comes up to our ideal! Neither exists, you know."—Boston Transcript.

It was the middle of the week when the young man appeared at the office to make his excuses and explanations. "You should have returned from your vacation last Monday, sir," said the proprietor of the establishment. "You were having a good time at that summer resort, I suppose, and thought you were entitled to three days of grace?" "N-not exactly," stammered the young man, with heightened color. "Laura, sir."—Answers.

He was rather a rackety young man and kept very late hours. He was going on a long journey, and on bidding farewell to his beloved he said to her: "Darling, when I am far away, every night I will gaze at yon star and think of thee. Wilt thou, too, gaze at yon star and think of me?" "I will, indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you I would choose this very star." "Why?" he asked. "Because it is always out so late at night and looks so pale in the morning."—Pick-Me-Up.

Ex-President Cleveland is widely credited with originating the phrase: "Public office is a public trust." Two years before his death in 1874 Charles Sumner wrote: "The phrase 'Public office is a public trust' has of late become common property." Dorman B. Eaton said in 1881: "The public offices are a public trust." Calhoun said in 1835: "The very essence of a free government consists in considering offices as public trusts." Thomas Jefferson said in 1807: "When a man assumes a public trust he should consider himself as a public property."—Kansas City Journal.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

If you have been paying $4 to $5 for shoes, a trial of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will convince you that they are just as good in every way and cost from $1 to $1.50 less. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

One pair of W. L. Douglas $3 or $3.50 shoes will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary $3 or $3.50 shoes.

We are the largest makers of men's $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more $3 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST $3.50 SHOE.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort, and wearis known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

BEST $3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them; we give one dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitute! Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. If your dealer will not get them for you, send direct to factory, enclosing price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Our shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue Free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Brockton, Mass.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

The Most Important Period in a Woman's Existence.—Mrs. Johnson Tells How She Was Helped Over the Trying Time.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying, and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life.

The three following letters are guaranteed to be genuine and true, and still further prove what a great medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is for women.

Mar. 12, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:— I have been sick for a long time. I was taken sick with flooding. All my trouble seemed to be in the womb. I ache all the time at the lower part of the womb. The doctor says the womb is covered with ulcers. I suffer with a pain on the left side of my back over the kidney. I am fifty years old and passing through the change of life. Please advise me what to do to get relief. Would like to hear from you as soon as possible."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

Jan. 23, 1898.

"I have been taking your remedies, and think they have helped me a great deal. I had been in bed for ten weeks when I began taking your Vegetable Compound, but after using it for a short time I was able to be up around the house. The aching in the lower part of womb has left me. The most that troubles me now is the flowing. That is not so bad, but still there is a little every day. I am not discouraged yet, and shall continue with your medicine, for I believe it will cure me."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

April 13, 1900.

"I send you this letter to publish for the benefit of others. I was sick for about nine years so that I could not do my work. For three months I could not sit up long enough to have my bed made. I had five different doctors, and all said there was no help for me. My trouble was change of life. I suffered with ulceration of the womb, pain in sides, kidney and stomach trouble, backache, headache, and dizziness. I am well and strong, and feel like a new person. My recovery is a perfect surprise to everybody that knew me. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would not do without your medicine for anything. There is no need of women suffering so much if they would take your remedies, for they are a sure cure."—MRS. CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, Monclova, Ohio.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Johnson derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief; yet it is all true as stated in her three letters published above at her own request.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Johnson's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

DR. BULL'S FAMILY MEDICINES A. C. MEYER & CO. TRADE MARK

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Hacking Coughs, Sore Lungs, Grippe, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in a few days. Why then risk Consumption? Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Don't be imposed upon. Refuse the dealer's substitute. It is not as good as Dr. Bull's.

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism and all Pain. Price, 15 and 25 cents.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Over twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham Watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people." To-day EIGHT MILLION Waltham Watches are in use throughout the civilized world.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Do You Know

Burnham's Hasty Jellycon will satisfactorily answer the question: "what shall we have for dessert to-day?" You have the choice of six delicious flavors: orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry, and the plain "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. Every where Jellycon is having a large sale. Your grocer sells it.

HO! FOR OKLAHOMA!

3,000,000 acres new lands to open to settlement. Subscribe for THE KIOWA CHIEF, devoted to information about these lands. One year, $1.00. Single copy, 10c. Subscribers receive free illustrated book on Oklahoma. Morgan's Manual (200 page Settler's Guide) with fine sectional map, $1.00. Map, 25 cents. All above, $1.75. Address DICK T. MORGAN, PERRY, O. T.

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 85 S. California Ave., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SHORTHAND ADDER

As much superior to ordinary addition as stenography is to long writing. Simple, rapid, accurate. Can add and prove quicker than any adding machine. No mental strain. A child can become proficient in 60 days. Complete instructions in 4 lessons. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1. Learner can re-imburse many times over teaching others.

Address MIDLAND PUB. CO., 189 La Salle Street, • CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOFING The best Red Rope Roofing for 1c. per sq. ft.; caps and nails included. Substitutes for plaster. Samples free. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

A. N. K.—C 1836

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THAT TERRIBLE ECLIPSE.

Shadow of Distrust Began With the Election of Cleveland. Democratic Darkness Dispelled by McKinley.

How Commerce, Trade and Industry were Affected by That Terrible Eclipse.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
	Sun of Prosperity Unobscured. Republican Administration. A Protective Tariff		Shadow of Distrust Appears. Cleveland Elected	Distrust Deepens. Free Trade Congress.	Prosperity Nearly Obscured. Wilson Law Enacted.	TOTAL ECLIPSE Sun of Prosperity.	Light Appears. McKinley Elected.	Darkness Half Gone. Protection Congress.	Free Trade Shadow of Ruin Nearly Gone.	Sun of Prosperity Again Unobscured. Dingley Law and Protection Vindicated.	
	Favorable Balance of Trade		Values Decline.	Adverse Balance of Trade.	Gov't Expenditures Exceed Receipts.	Idle Men.	Protection Sure	Dingley Law Goes Into Effect.	Wages Increase.	Unprecedented Foreign and Domestic Trade.	
	Government Receipts Exceed Expenditures.		Failures Increase.	Consternation in Business.	Bank Clearances Lowest in Years.	Low Wages.	Values Rise.	New Industries Start	Protection Congress Re-elected.	Government Receipts Again Exceed Expenditures.	
	Full Employment—Good Wages—Fair Prices.		Commerce & Trade Fear Free Trade.	Revenue Falls Off.	BOND ISSUES.	Railroad and other Construction Lowest in Years.	Preparations Begin for Opening the Factories.	Failures Decrease.	Confidence Restored.	Constant Increase of Wages.	
	Large Reduction in Public Debt.		A Bright Year Ends in Gloom.	Bank Clearances Decrease.	Customs Receipts Lowest in 16 Years	Minimum Trade and Commerce.	Rejoicing and Hopes.	Exports Increase.	Increase of Foreign and Domestic Trade.	Full Employment. Full Dinner Pail.	
	A Busy, Contented, Happy People		National Debt Lowest since Rebellion.	Enormous Failures. Nat'l Debt Increases.	Slump in Iron Production.	Panic and Ruin. Poverty & Distress. SOUP HOUSES.	Change for Better in Commerce and Trade	Deficit Decreases. New Record in Iron and Other Industries.	Immense Strides in Trade in Spite of Spanish War.	Increased Railroad and Ship Construction. Immense Bank Clearances. A Busy, Contented, Happy People.	
Foreign Commerce, . . .	$1,647,139,093	$1,729,397,006	$1,857,680,610	$1,714,066,116	$1,547,135,194	$1,539,508,130	$1,662,331,612	$1,815,723,968	$1,847,531,984	$1,924,171,791	$2,244,193,543
Total Exports-Merchandise,	845,293,828	872,270,283	1,015,732,011	831,030,735	869,204,937	793,392,599	863,200,487	1,032,007,603	1,210,291,913	1,203,931,222	1,370,403,922
Balance of Trade, ...	68,518,275	39,564,614	202,875,686	−18,735,728	237,145,950	75,563,200	102,882,264	286,263,144	615,432,676	520,874,813	544,764,885
Exports-Manufactures, .	151,102,376	168,927,315	159,510,937	158,023,118	183,728,808	183,595,743	228,571,178	277,285,391	290,697,354	338,675,558	432,284,366
Receipts-Customs, ...	229,668,585	219,522,205	177,452,964	203,355,017	131,818,531	152,158,617	160,021,752	176,554,127	149,575,662	206,128,481	233,857,958
Receipts-Total, ...	403,080,983	392,612,447	354,937,784	385,819,628	297,722,019	313,390,075	326,976,200	347,721,905	405,321,335	515,960,620	568,988,948
Expenditures, ...	318,040,711	365,773,905	345,023,330	383,477,954	367,525,279	356,195,298	352,179,446	365,774,159	443,363,583	605,072,180	487,759,172
Treasury Balance, ...	+85,040,272	+26,838,542	+9,914,454	+2,341,674	−69,803,260	−42,805,223	−25,203,246	−18,052,254	−38,047,248	−89,111,560	+81,229,776
Bank Clearances, ...	58,845,279,505	57,298,737,938	60,883,572,438	58,880,682,455	45,028,496,746	50,975,155,046	51,935,651,733	54,179,545,030	65,924,820,769	88,909,661,776	a 105,000,000,000
Failures-Liabilities, . . .	189,856,964	189,868,638	114,044,167	346,779,889	172,992,856	173,196,060	226,096,834	154,332,071	130,662,890	90,879,889	No data
Deposits in Savings Banks,	1,524,844,506	1,623,079,749	1,712,769,026	1,785,150,957	1,747,961,260	1,810,597,023	1,907,156,277	1,939,376,035	2,065,631,298	2,230,366,954	No data
Post Office Revenue, . . .	60,882,098	65,931,786	70,930,476	75,896,933	75,080,479	76,983,128	82,499,208	82,665,463	89,012,618	95,021,384	b 102,445,653
Railroad Gross Receipts, .	1,078,835,339	1,125,534,815	1,169,036,840	1,207,106,026	1,066,943,358	1,092,395,437	1,125,632,025	1,132,866,626	1,249,558,724	1,313,610,118	No data
Interest Bearing Debt, . .	725,313,110	610,529,120	585,029,330	585,037,100	635,041,890	716,202,060	847,363,890	847,365,130	847,367,470	1,046,048,750	1,023,478,860
Sheep-Value, ...	108,397,447	116,121,290	125,909,264	89,186,110	66,685,767	65,167,735	67,020,942	92,721,133	107,697,530	122,665,913	c 246,175,335
Sheep-Number, ...	43,421,136	44,938,365	47,273,553	45,048,017	42,294,064	38,298,783	36,818,643	37,656,960	39,114,453	41,883,065	c 63,121,881
Pig Iron Production-Tons,	9,202,703	8,279,870	9,157,000	7,124,502	6,657,388	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680	11,773,934	13,620,703	No data
Railroads--Miles Built, . .	5,378	4,075	4,441	2,346	1,899	1,650	1,704	1,822	2,219	4,500	d 5,100
Vessels Built--Tons, . . .	294,123	369,302	199,633	211,639	131,195	111,602	227,097	232,232	180,458	300,038	a 350,000

a—Estimated from seven months. b—Estimated from nine months. c—American Protective Tariff League Census. d—Estimated by Inter-State Commerce Commission. + Indicates surplus. — Indicates deficit.

Proceedings of Teachers' Institute.

The thirty-fourth annual Teachers' Institute of Cameron county was held at the Emporium Court House, October 15-19, 1900. The first session was called to order by the county Superintendent, Miss Collins, at 1:40 Monday afternoon.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Metzler and singing, under the leadership of Hon. I. K. Hockley, Dr. Lincoln Hully, of Bucknell University, spoke on "The Vocal Interpretations of Literature," (using Robert Burns.) "Bobby" Burns has written the love songs of the world. Never outside of Scotland, born and raised on a farm, he had before the age of thirty stirred the world with the music of his verse.

Dr. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania, was then introduced. His subject, "The Beginning of Memory." The aim of teaching not to cultivate memory alone but to mould character. There cannot be mind without memory. Before placing the memory stimuli before the child certain conditions should be ascertained among some of which are (1) hygiene of the child (2) a due regard for the physical ability of the child, (3) the rate of impressions, (4) repetition of impressions, (5) fatigue, (6) association of images. Dr. Witmer dwelt on each of these conditions as only one can who thoroughly understands his subject, showing the effect of the stimuli as given by the teachers on the life of the child.

After a short intermission and a song, Dr. S. C. Schmucker, of West Chester, was introduced, who addressed the teachers on "The Aim of Nature Work." In the study of nature the teacher must have a definite purpose in mind, or time and effort will be lost. An important purpose of nature study is to bridge over the life of the school room with that of the freedom of the outer life and make the strange transition an easy one; and if during the period of adolescence you can keep the child roaming over the hills and meadows you have done that which may save him from a life of sin and degredation for a life of purity and nobility.

The Institute adjourned at 4 o'clock. Monday evening Lincoln Hulley gave a lecture recital on "Eugene Field" to a large and enthusiastic audience.

The session on Tuesday morning opened with a song by the teachers, followed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCaslin. Dr. Witmer discussed "Children's Lies." Children's lies are often due to the lack of reproductive memory, also to excessive imagination. The absolute standard of truth as set up for children departed from every day by adults in the "lie of sympathy" or polite lie. We should not admit compromises for ourselves that we cannot admit the child.

Dr. Schmucker on "Needless Fears" explained the harmlessness of certain creatives we teach the child to be afraid of, and the necessity of not letting the child get afraid or of getting over the fear of these creatives.

After intermission Dr. Hulley spoke on "The Study of Literature." Visualize everything in literature and your reading will be vastly more interesting. In the recitation of several poems, Dr. Hulley brought to mind the vividness of the poets pictures. The cultivation of good literature is not only a pleasure but the means of a broader culture to those who will be led to the appreciation of its beauty.

Institute was adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Prof. C. P. Bastian opened the afternoon session on "The Teacher as a Disciplinarian." Education is the development in man of all the perfection of which his nature will permit. The successful teacher must thoroughly understand, (1) the subject matter, (2) the principles of mind training, (3) how to take proper care of children. The teacher as a disciplinarian must take into consideration that children, as well as adults, have rights to be respected, that the character of the teacher is an important factor in child training, that nothing works such transformation in the life of a child as kindness.

Dr. Witmer spoke on the "Development of Memory," after which Dr. Schmucker discussed "The Meaning of a Flower," describing the reproductive process and showing that the purpose of the flower was not for the use of man, but was the home of the seeds and the honey, food for the insects that depended on it for sustenance.

The Institute adjourned at 4 o'clock.

The Rogers-Grilley Recital Tuesday evening was one of the rarest treats ever given to an Emporium audience.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson opened the Institute Wednesday morning with devotional exercises. After singing, Dr. Witmer spoke on "Spelling Errors." Errors in spelling are due to defective eyesight, also sometimes due to macculate hearing and imperfect breathing. Spelling errors are many but the most common, (1) transposition of letters, (2) errors of attraction, (3) omission, (4) addition, (5) wrong doubling, (6) non-doubling, (7) phonetic, (8) confusional, (9) error of complication, (10) unclassified. Employment of such methods as will arouse the interest should be used in the teaching of spelling.

Dr. Schmucker discussed the advantages and non-advantages of "Leaving the Home Farm."

Supt. Becht, of Lycoming county, was then introduced. He spoke on "Live Teaching, Live Teachers." The live teacher is looking forward not backward, upward not downward, in not out. An important essential to live teaching is the consecration to a high ideal, for as we strive to ascend we ascend in the striving.

Institute adjourned at 12 o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened with singing by the Institute.

Dr. Witmer continued his series of psychological lectures discussing the "Intellect and Art."

Dr. Witmer was followed by Supt. Becht who spoke on "Thaddeus Stevens." Pennsylvania has produced some of the greatest men, but strange to say she has allowed their biographies to be written by men of other States. Among the most noted Pennsylvanians were Benjamin Franklin, Robert Maurice and Bayard Taylor. But there is one man almost unknown to Pennsylvanians whose biography has been written by a man in New England. This man is Thaddeus Stevens the founder and preserver of the common school system, to whose zeal and untiring perseverence we owe the advantages of the common school system as enjoyed to-day.

After intermission Dr. Schmucker spoke on "Little Brothers of the Air." That we now study the active, living bird instead of the dead speciman is due to one woman. Dr. Schmucker described the birds, their uses and habits. He closed his remarks with an earnest appeal to the ladies to assist in breaking up the fashion of adorning hats with the bodies of dead birds.

The Institute adjourned at 4:15 o'clock.

Wednesday evening was taken up by the "Kentucky Colonels," male quartette.

The devotional exercises Thursday morning were conducted by Rev. McCaslin.

Dr. Witmer then discussed a "Lesson in Language" by describing a feeble minded child who was taken to Philadelphia for treatment, and in this case, as well as in a normal child, imitation and play were most serviceable in teaching language.

Dr. Schmucker on the "Study of the Grasshopper" gave many interesting ideas that the ordinary observer would fail to obtain.

Supt. Becht then proceeded on a "Geographical Ramble," by which he showed the importance and significance of names in the study of geography.

Adjournment 12 o'clock m.

Before the regular afternoon program the Institute, through the kindness of Mr. Howard, enjoyed a graphaphonic entertainment, consisting of reproductions from musical selections and extracts from speeches of some of our most noted men in public life.

Dr. Witmer, on "Attention," gave several illustrations of hypnotism, showing the relation between hypnotism and attention; also the use of this power, in a greater or less degree, in the school room.

Supt. Becht then gave an address to the patrons and teachers on "Education," dealing not only with the broadening and transforming influences of education but also with the practical side. He closed his series of lectures by setting forth the advantages of unity among teachers, directors and parents.

Dr. Schmucker delivered the Annual Address to the Directors, giving them many useful and valuable hints on the management of schools under their supervision.

After intermission Miss Frankie Huntly, of Driftwood, sang "The Holy City," which was received with a round of applause.

The evening lecture—"We, the People"—by Hawley Smith, was highly instructive as well as intensely interesting.

Hawley Smith was the first speaker after devotional exercises Friday morning. He spoke to the teachers of the necessity of studying but not depending on the great masters, as Pestalozzi and Froebel.

After intermission Dr. Witmer gave the last of his Psychological lectures on "Adolescence and Individual Will."

Dr. Witmer was followed by Dr. Schmucker who, in his closing on "Insect Changes," urged the study of nature in the schools, not as a separate subject, but in connection with drawing, language and composition work.

The report of the committee on resolutions, read by Mr. Woodward, was approved and accepted, as was also the report of the committee on educational reunions, read by Prof. C. P. Bastian.

The Institute was then adjourned.

Miss Collins showed the ablest judgment in the selection of instructors.

The Institute was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The schools of Cameron county are in such condition that we can, with pardonable pride, call the attention of teachers, directors, and patrons in general, to their present degree of excellency. Recognizing that the Annual Institute, under the direction of our able Superintendent, is a most potent factor in the accomplishment of these enviable results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Cameron county here assembled in annual session of our County Institute, thus pay our tribute of honor and respect to Miss Collins, who has so ably discharged her duty. Be it further

Resolved, That we recommend that each teacher carefully pursue the reading course adopted. And furthermore, that each teacher attend educational meetings and in every way make the most of the educational advantages offered. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our thanks (1st) to the able corps of instructors who have so earnestly labored in our behalf. (2d) To Miss Maude Wycoff and Miss Myrtle Olmsted for their valued services. (3d) To Miss Frankie Huntly and Miss Gracie Walker for music rendered for our enjoyment. (4th) To Mr. O. B. Hummel for use of piano. (5th) To Mr. I. K. Hockley for services rendered. (6th) To Mr. Josiah Howard for the pleasure afforded by the graphaphonic entertainment. (7th) To the County Commissioners for the use of the Court House and for all assistance so kindly rendered. (8th) To the citizens of Emporium for their kind hospitality, and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of the Institute.

B. G. WOODWARD,
XIMENA E. BROOKS,
BLANCHE LUDLAM,
Committee.

Letter to J. C. Johnson.

Emporium, Pa.

Dear Sir: You own several houses. Your reason for painting Devoe lead and zinc should be several times as strong as the man who owns but one.

Lead and oil was good enough paint till the merits of zinc were found out. It was profitable to paint lead and oil—it was then—but not now.

The addition of zinc to lead makes Devoe lead and zinc last twice as long and cost no more; costs less—a trifle less, not much. Lead and oil is mixed by hand; Devoe lead and zinc by machinery. Might as well make one's shirts by hand as mix paints. Say it costs $100 a house to paint lead and oil; and it lasts three years.

Say it costs the same for Devoe; which lasts six years—it will last ten years, in favorable conditions, unless you want to repaint to change the color.

It costs; lead and oil about $30 a year; Devoe $13—probably less.

Yours truly,
9 F. W. DEVOE & CO.

Alaskan travelers say that the mosquitos there have driven men to suicide.

In Europe Speer's Port Grape Wine

Is ordered by families in Dresden, London and Paris for its superior medical virtues, and its blood-making quality. It is made from a rare grape vines procured from Portugal. 34-eow

FIRST FORK NEWS.

Jacob Y. Smith Killed by the Cars at Driftwood.

Editor Cameron County Press:

The funeral of Jacob Y. Smith took place from his residence on Saturday, and interment was made in the graveyard on the Smith property. He was instantly killed at Castle Garden, on Thursday last, on the A. V. R. R. In order to avoid a train approaching him Mr. Smith stepped from the track on to another and was run down by a train, which he had not noticed, coming from the opposite direction. He leaves a wife and large family of sons and daughters, all of whom are married and reside (excepting one) in this immediate vicinity. Mr. Smith had been up to Emporion on Wednesday evening in attendance at the Republican rally, and was on his way to visit his daughter on the old Dent place, before coming home, when the accident happened. His age was about 76 years.

R. M. Williams and family are about leaving for New York state, to keep camp for A. J. Bailey on his lumbering operations near Portage Falls. He is repairing and shingling his farm buildings—putting them in good shape to rent or sell.

Ed. Smith has moved into the house below Haynes Bros., lately vacated by Alvin Smith, who has purchased the Alex. Miller place of Barclay Bros.

The farmer that does not get his work done this fall cannot blame it on the weather.

People who have never seen the woods in all their glory of fall colors should see them now.

***

First Fork, Oct. 28, 1900.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes: "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overload your stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The first member of the royal family to ride a cycle was the Duchess of Albany.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion. Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the up-to-date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes containes 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist Emporium, Pa. 34-49ly

LOCAL NOTICES.

Having secured the services of a first class tailoress, I am now prepared to do all kinds of dress-making. Tailor-made suits a specialty.

MRS. IDA HAMILTON,
4th St., one door east of Lechner's.
36 4t

Spend two hours "Above the Clouds," Friday evening, Nov. 2, at the opera house

A barrier against disease and better than drugs is SHAW'S PURE MALT. Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-yl

FOR SALE.—A new Featherstone lady's bicycle, cost $35 and never used an hour, will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire at PRESS office. 34-3t

WANTED.—Girl for general house work, plain cooking and laundry. Begin Nov. 20th.
35-2t REV. J. M. ROBERTSON.

The finest line of the best furniture, at LaBar's, for the very lowest price; will not be undersold by any one. Competition can't get down to our price.

We pay $24 per week to man with rig to introduce our Poultry Compound in country. Send stamp for terms.
ROYAL MFG. CO., Dept. 47.
Franklin, Pa.

Don't pay any attention to what others say about prices at LaBar's, but go and see for yourself. Here are some of his prices: Hard-wood beds $2.00, good cotton top mattresses $2.00, not cheap, dirty straw, but good ones; bed springs $2.00. Come and see us.

Finest line of Baby Wagons and Go Carts at LaBar's, going at your own price. Don't take my word, don't take any one else's word, but when you see for yourself you will know that others can't sell as low.

NEW CITY DRAY.—Jas. Haviland has established a new City Dray, built after the style of most popular city drays. Anyone in need of any service in this line can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Warner House. All orders will receive prompt attention. 35tf

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

Zinc and Grinding Make

Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint wear twice as long as lead and oil mixed by hand. tf

It is a noteworthy fact that in the State of Utah there is not one Irish Mormon.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Failure.

"Failure," says Keats, "is, in a sense, the highway to success, inasmuch as every discovery of what is false leads us to seek earnestly after what is true, and every fresh experience points out some form of error which we shall afterward carefully avoid."

Defeats and failures have played a great part in the history of success. It is not pleasant to think that more or less of defeat is absolutely necessary to great success. But that it is true every student of history knows. Defeats and failures are great developers of character. They are the gymnasia which have strengthened the muscles of manhood, the stamina, the backbone which have won victories. They have made the giants of the race by giving titanic muscles, brawny sinews, far reaching intellects.

How true it is that poverty often hides her charms under ugly masks! Thousands have been forced into greatness by their very struggle to keep the wolf from the door. She is often the only agent nature can employ to call a man out of himself and push him on toward the goal which she had fitted him to reach. Nature cares little for his ease and pleasure. It is the man she is after, and she will pay any price or resort to any expedient to lure him on. She masks her own ends in man's wants and urges him onward, oftentimes through difficulties and obstacles which are well nigh disheartening, but ever onward and upward toward the goal.—Register.

The Boy Who Learned the Way.

He was very young—about 13—this boy who spent most of his time in the studios watching the artists draw and paint and wishing he could do the same.

"What kind of pencils do you use?" he said one day, and they gave him one of the kind. That night he tried to make a figure he had seen one of the artists draw, it seemed so easy. But he could not do the same kind of work.

"Perhaps I haven't the right kind of paper," he reasoned. "I will get a piece tomorrow." Even the right kind of paper did not help him any.

"I need a studio and an easel," was his next conclusion. "I have the desire; surely all I need now are the necessary surroundings."

A few years of impatient waiting passed before he secured the "necessary surroundings," and when he had them all and still found it impossible to draw the truth dawned upon him.

"I know what is wrong," he cried, throwing down his pencil. "I know nothing of the principles of art. I must learn them first."

He was still young when his name as a great painter was known on two continents. He had learned the "principle." A bit of brown paper and a burned match would then enable him to draw as easily as all the art essentials.—Ann Partlan in Success.

Holding His Job For Him.

"Of all the excuses I have ever heard from people for not paying their bills," said a collector for a prominent firm the other day, "I got the neatest today from a very wealthy man who always owes the house a bill. No matter whether the bill is for $10 or $100, he always pays $5. I have gone back the next week and got $5 more, and once I went back twice in one week, and he paid me $5 each time and seemed glad to see me. I got to know him pretty well, and the other day I asked him why he did not pay it all, as I knew he had the money."

"'Well,' said the old fellow, 'if I pay you everything I owe you at one time you will collect so fast that pretty soon you will be out of a job for the want of something to collect.'

"I don't know whether that was his reason or not, but I let the subject drop and am just going around there now for another $5."—Memphis Scimitar.

Gounod's Opinions.

Music is the most beautiful art, but it is the most detestable profession. But is not that right? That which belongs most to heaven should fare worst on earth.

The public moves much faster than the individual, and therefore the individual must place himself before his age if he desires not to be behind it. Wagner has some idea of this sort. It is a necessity which every true artist must realize. Great men may be said to be for every age save their own. Small men are for their own and none other.—"Reminiscences," in Macmillan's.

The Congregation Smiled.

A certain clergyman when preaching extemporaneously touched on the subject of miracles. Some people, he said, had difficulty in accepting the miraculous stories of the Bible, as, for example, the story of the speech that Balaam's ass made to his master.

Looking solemnly at the congregation the preacher hammered in his contention with the remark, "Why should not God make an ass to speak—he made me to speak."—New York Tribune.

Tripped Up.

Mrs. Newrich—That Mrs. Hyart is a stuck up thing. I know just as much about music as she does. She needn't get funny.

Mrs. Browne—Why, what has she done?

Mrs. Newrich—Oh, she tried to trip me up today—asked me if I'd ever heard somebody's "Songs Without Words."—Philadelphia Press.

His Ambition Realized.

Blobbs—When he was a little boy, he was always singing "I Want to Be an Angel."

Slobbs—And he died young, I suppose.

Blobbs—No; but he's had his wish gratified. He's backing Barnstormer's Colossal Aggregation of International Stars.—Philadelphia Record.